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MEXICANS HELP EXPLORE FOR COSTA RICAN OIL

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] Mexican experts and Costa Rican officials have expressed great optimism over the finding of the exact point at which the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (RECOPE) can start deep drilling of an oil well with possibilities of extracting marketable quantities.

The technicians under contract by RECOPE with Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) stated that there is over a 70-percent chance and that this enables them to state that by the middle of this year deep drilling can start, according to what the head of the team, Engineer Jose Magana, reported.

The oil exploration manager, Dr Roberto Robles, indicated that by the middle of the year it is thought that there will be sufficient data to locate the point at which there is most oil.

This information is combined with the data provided by four research programs being conducted by the refining institution, one on seismology, with participation by the contract technicians, and three more on geology, gravimetry and aeromagnetometry on its own account.

The eagerness for finding a point at which to drill a deep well is a result of the feeling almost taken for granted that there is oil in Talamanca and that primarily it must be ascertained if the amounts present make commercial exploitation possible.

This question cannot yet be answered and only drilling can provide data that will answer it.

Exploration

The national refinery started the exploration program on 1 December and since then it has been engaged, with 375 persons on the spot, in drilling on the spurs of the Talamanca Range, which are separated by the Telire River, as the Sixaola River is called there.

It is a question of 20-meter and 30-meter holes in which the seismic tests are performed by means of detonating dynamite charges and measuring the displacement of the depth waves.

The Mexican technicians send the data obtained by means of seismographs to Mexico where they are analyzed by computers, in order to determine the structural formation of the subsoil where the oil is found.

The project represented "a rather great effort by personnel at every level to get started," after the Oil Exploration Manager's Department of RECOPE had been established on 1 October, responsible for carrying out the oil exploration project, according to Dr Robles.

"In fact, we are very optimistic as are the Mexican team and the engineers from Mexican Petroleum," he stated. "Last week, I was in Mexico and participated in several meetings with PEMEX officials who also have great optimism, although oil cannot be discovered with certainty with the various methods preceding deep exploration."

The methods in practice provide information on the subsoil and enable the technicians to locate a point for deep drilling with greater certainty. This drilling, in turn, will furnish additional and more accurate information on the subsoil for the purpose of locating another drilling point.

In this case, it is a question of an exploratory well, that is to say, it is the method for finding more reliable data, for determining if the amounts are large and if they come from an oil structure.

"Undoubtedly, Mexican optimism is also giving Costa Rica optimism on the results of the effort being made," remarked Dr Robles, who is an engineer, master in administration and doctor in energy.

Personnel

Altogether, nine Mexican technicians are participating and the rest are Costa Rican personnel from RECOPE and some engineers from the Costa Rican Electricity Institute. Most of the drillers are workers from the Bribri community, primarily from the native reserve where most of the project is located.

Officials at every level in the project, as well as PEMEX officials, have provided frank, extensive, unrestricted cooperation, Dr Robles stated.

He also said that all the oil found will be national, 100 percent belonging to the Costa Rican Government, but that, if it is found, work will continue jointly with the Mexican company by means of contracts, because a desire has been expressed to continue in that undertaking.

At the same time, the Mexican Petroleum technicians are determined to obtain the best results from this initial assistance in projects outside their country.

10,042

CSO: 3010

CANADIAN COMPANY TO DRILL FOR OIL IN SOUTHERN GUYANA

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Friday. (CANA) — The Canadian Home Oil Company now searching for oil in southern Guyana, is shipping in some 4 500 tonnes of oil rigging equipment to begin drilling on at least two sites by October, the state media here reported yesterday.

Home Oil representative Brian Howe told local reporters who visited the southern Rupununi Savannah region where the inland oil search is being conducted, that 60 oil-field technicians would also be coming here to prepare and conduct the drilling operations.

According to the state-owned Guyana Chronicle, Mr. Howe disclosed that the company was now seeking permission from the Brazilian Government to ship the rigging equipment through Brazil to the Guyana sites.

He said his company was hoping to haul the equipment down the Takatu River on the Brazil-Guyana border to the first drilling site at Manari because this would be more economical than air-lifting the equipment.

The equipment, which includes a rig capable of drilling to a depth of 8 000 metres, is expected to be on site by the end

of July and drilling operations should begin by October which is the start of the dry season in the area.

Mr. Howe said Brazilian contractors would be used to build several heavy duty roads and bridges, sheds and a barge to facilitate the drilling operations. In addition a large harbour is also to be erected in the area to permit the unloading of the heavy duty equipment and materials necessary for the operation.

According to Mr. Howe transactions for these and the supply of large fuel tanks have almost been finalised with Brazilian officials.

Home Oil signed an agreement with the Guyana Government in 1979 for exploring a 30 by 60 mile tract in the Takatu basin, and it contracted the Sefel Company of Surveyors who did a geological survey of the area. The surveys are currently being analysed to provide more details and nearer indications on the presence and quantities of oil in the area.

He explained that it was only after drilling was done, along with other geophysical and chemical exercises that the presence of oil could be determined.

Positive geophysical findings so far have pointed to an abundance of underground traps in which oil could be lodged, suitable oil fields and faulting structures, the Chronicle reported.

"Mr. Howe said the Takatu area did not present drilling problems but getting the oil rig into the area would be a major problem.

"The site lends itself well to all other considerations like shipping out the product and to the totality of the operation. In fact if oil is present, this area would provide us with a field that is economical in every sense," Mr. Howe was quoted as saying.

He also disclosed, according to the Chronicle, that the company intended to seek the help of the Guyana Government in "establishing a security system that would enable workers on the site to work without interruption as well as ensuring that information from the area was not disseminated widely."

A West German and a French firm have also been given contracts to search for uranium in the Rupununi region.

In 1979, the other North American firms signed agreements with the government here for off shore oil exploration.

BRIEFS

ENERGY AUTHORITY BILL--Minister of Energy and Mines, Hubert Jack has said that one of the responsibilities of the National Energy Authority [NEA] is fuel conservation, a feature which will provide substantial saving of millions of dollars. "In addition the NEA will formulate an energy balance containing such information as the total amount of fuel required, the cost, sectorial distribution, how the fuel is used and the types that are required. All this information will then be fed into the computation of the National Energy Budget," he said. Minister Jack was at the time presenting the bill for the establishment of the National Energy Unit which he said was dependent on legal status to carry out some of its very vital functions. The Bill was passed unanimously yesterday in the National Assembly. The Minister explained that there were also plans for a National Energy Advisory Council with broad-based representation from the private sector, technical personnel, the Consumers Association, the Trades Union Congress, Guymine, GUYSUCO, the Guyana Electricity Corporation and members of the manufacturing sector, among others. [Excerpts] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 28 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025

SELA PRESIDENT ALZAMORA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Caracas NUMERO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp 14-15

[Report on interview with SELA President Carlos Alzamora, by German H. Rodriguez; date and place not given]

[Text] Although usually an answer is given, there are some questions that are very difficult to respond to. Sometimes the hard part is deciding to answer. And if one hopes that a considerable number of people will agree with the response, the possibility is even more remote. At this time, representatives of 26 Latin American countries are trying to solve the puzzle of what the Latin American Economic System (SELA) really does.

The Latin American Economic System was formed in Panama 5 years ago by the representatives of 26 nations. In Latin America, certain attempts at integration are considered dead (also revived), others have dubious usefulness, and a third group includes the seriously wounded. SELA's defenders maintain that its progress has been proven by its deeds. Other international forums have presented their cases. Last year, for example, the United Nations accepted SELA as a permanent observer. This is the first time an integration organization of this region has been so honored. In undertaking joint projects with the Association of African Countries, SELA became involved in an act of inter-regional cooperation for the first time in the world.

The "action committees" are the living cells that make up SELA, the bodies where programs are designed or issues of common interest to member states (or a small group of countries) are studied. Thus, during the past 5 years action committees dealing with matters such as crafts and fertilizer production have been formed (the latter having created the Multinational Enterprise for the Marketing of Fertilizers [MULTIFER], for example). There are about 10 such committees, and others will be established in the coming months.

The Answers

SELA's dilemma seems to be whether to stay where it is, or to make a qualitative leap forward in its ambitions. That will be the topic of discussion in the next few hours at the Seventh Latin American Congress of SELA, which is meeting in Caracas (the organization's permanent headquarters).

Carlos Alzamora, the current permanent secretary of SELA, is a career diplomat from Peru. He has taken office at a time when these questions must be answered, at his own urging. As he told NUMERO, "SELA is about to take a qualitative leap." But that is just one opinion. The final decision must be made by all SELA members.

Unity in Diversity

SELA is indeed an unusual organization. For example, one of the action committees deals with aid for "the reconstruction of Nicaragua," and it brings together such disparate regimes as Chile and Cuba. Curiously enough, that is no obstacle. Last February, a year after the committee was formed, it issued a declaration about Nicaragua which the Movement for Socialism could easily endorse.

For Alzamora, situations such as that one are no secret. He thinks that seeking "political uniformity" in Latin American integration bodies is "a great but risky temptation. It is a good goal and aspiration to have, but not an immediate, simultaneous condition."

SELA's theme is unity, of action in political diversity, and the basis of this concept of unity seems to be the fact that "the problems of underdevelopment deal equally severe blows" to all the countries of the region, according to Alzamora. "SELA," he said, "is trying to find the common denominators that will allow us to build unity in diversity. In 5 years there has never been any internal confrontation or division or antagonism."

Alzamora was asked to elaborate on the reasons for this unity. "Today," he asserted, "countries join together to take action, even the great powers. And in our region there is also a united movement. It is still weak, because it is only 5 years old. But regional solidarity must be an everyday affair, with strong faith and resolve.

"Until 5 years ago, there was no forum where Latin Americans could talk of unity. SELA was born after a period of 20 years when regional organizations struggled unsuccessfully to find the right road to dialog. We Latin Americans overcame all manner of difficulties. But we must bear in mind that there were differences then and there still are now. Castro and Pinchet were already in power then, and there was the whole gamut in between."

[Question] You have just named two very antagonistic figures, and you yourself have just participated in a meeting of the action committee on the reconstruction of Nicaragua. At that meeting a political declaration was issued, and those two countries, Chile and Cuba, were in agreement. How do you explain that?

[Answer] That is not the first time. They have agreed to define the laws discriminating against Cuba as a form of blockade. . . There is a basic solidarity. There are some problems that affect all of us, as well as at an individual level. No country knows when it will be faced with a given situation. Therefore, we begin by rejecting all forms of pressure, of coercion. As for their reasons for agreeing. . . I think justice transcends the political world.

In SELA we maintain and practice the three basic principles of non-intervention, self-determination and pluralism. It is an honest and sincere practice. And in practice, pluralism belongs to one ideology as well as another.

The countries decided to ignore as much as possible everything that divides us, and stress what unites us.

Limits for United States

The permanent secretary of SELA feels that "we must encourage proposals and initiatives by Latin America as a bloc vis-a-vis the United States, for example. We must avoid bilateral actions that weaken us as a bloc."

Relations with the United States is an issue in itself, and it should be dealt with as soon as possible. Alzamora feels that Latin America has not presented a united front to the United States since the meeting at Vina del Mar, Chile, 12 years ago. He also believes that the United States needs to know "what are Latin America's positions. Today, much of what appears to be a negative position by Latin America stems from the lack of definition of regional strategic priorities."

[Question] Do you believe that the current administration in the United States has good will toward Latin America?

[Answer] I think we must be very pragmatic in our approach to the whole issue of relations with the United States. That country must realize that Latin America is important to it, just as our relations with the United States are important to us.

I feel that cooperation as the only criterion for relations with the United States is the wrong approach, or at any rate obsolete. The United States must be considered just one more part of the world. Our relationship with the United States is not based on cooperation, but on negotiation. That does not mean confrontation, but the delineation of interests.

Severed Ties

In the coming years, Latin America's relations with Europe must be redefined, says Alzamora. "We bought all kinds of things from Europe, but that continent's integration in the European Economic Community has cost Latin America dearly. Our region alone cannot always be on the losing end." Alzamora cited the results of a study done by SELA which indicated that in 1962 the region had a 6.2 percent share in EEC imports. By 1980 that proportion had dropped to 2.9 percent. If the original percentage had been maintained for these past 18 years, some \$29 billion dollars would be coming into Latin America today. As it is, we only see some \$14 billion. Now that Spain, Greece and Portugal are about to join the EEC, our region will lose another \$4 billion in business, according to the study's estimates.

SELA Won't Work

SELA won't work "if Latin America is not willing to develop a strategy as a regional power." Alzamora recalled that in this region, "foreign ministers have not met for 12 years. Economy ministers met for the first time under the auspices of SELA. And the chiefs of state have never met in all our history," as a regional group.

"SELA," said Alzamora, "has a minimal budget. And all the problems it is supposed to resolve, according to the charter written in Panama, must be managed by a small secretariat with a tiny budget that is not commensurate with the task at hand."

[Question] How much does SELA cost Latin America?

[Answer] It costs between \$3.5 million and \$4 million. That is only 3 or 10 percent of the OAS budget, for example. We employ 60 people, of whom only 20 are professionals. ECLA has a \$36 million budget, and a staff of more than 1,000 people. The IADB must have \$60 million. . . .

What does SELA do for Latin America?

Regional cooperation and coordination vis-a-vis other countries are two of SELA's most important tasks. Alzamora feels that "we Latin Americans are a homogeneous group of nations, without realizing or appreciating it." The Covenant of San Jose, Costa Rica, signed by Venezuela and Mexico to supply oil on preferential terms to Central America and the Caribbean, "is in my opinion an example for the world, as important as the Treaty of Tlatelolco in terms of its solidarity."

"There are many examples of solidarity in the region, as well as bilateral conflicts, but the latter have no impact on SELA's activities."

[Question] What do you think are the five most ambitious goals for SELA's second stage, the expansion and "take-off" stage?

[Answer] In the first place, the concerted effort to develop initiatives and joint positions that will allow us to build a healthy and constructive relationship with the United States and the European Economic Community, without neglecting other areas such as the socialist countries, Japan, the Nordic countries, and the Arab countries.

In the realm of regional cooperation, we intend to concentrate on the projects that will lead to an internal reinforcement; that will solidify the various fronts of cooperation, development and common benefit; that will combine resources in the areas we feel are most important: energy, finance, food, technology and communications.

8926

CSO: 3010

FELAP PUBLISHES NEW 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' BIMONTHLY

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 8

[Article by Victor Magdaleno]

[Text] "For a free press and a free country." With these words of the late Peruvian journalist Genaro Carnero Chaca, Baldomero Alvarez Rios, secretary general of FELAP [Latin American Journalists Federation], closed his short speech as he presented and delivered the first issue of EL PERIODISMO LATINOAMERICANO [LATIN AMERICAN JOURNALISM], a bimonthly magazine published by the Federation. At the same ceremony the FELAP book service was inaugurated for books distributed by the publishing house Presencia Latinoamericana.

Since it was founded in 1976 FELAP has, due largely to the outstanding effort of Carnero Chaca, its first secretary general, consisted of a group of journalist and worker organizations of the mass communications media of Latin America, including the Caribbean countries. Since then, one of its main objectives has been to fight monopolistic domination of information exercised by certain international news agencies. It also works diligently and aggressively in defense of the newsmen of our continent. At the present time it has about 85,000 members.

Shortly before starting the presentation, Mr Baldomero Alvarez, assistant director of Radio Havana, the official broadcasting station of the Cuban Government, said to EL DIA, "FELAP has always expressed the firmest solidarity with newsmen who have been threatened, tortured or imprisoned or have disappeared in all of Latin America. On the first anniversary of the assassination, at the hands of the present Bolivian regime, of Luis Espinal, we recently paid homage to his memory and to that of Comrade Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz."

We asked Mr Alvarez what he thought of the recently created Latin American Special Information Service Agency (ALASEI). "What is involved," he said, "is an important force which will in some measure compensate for the massive, adverse, anti-Latin American message which the transnational agencies UPI, AP, AFP and LATIN-REUTER are launching against the peoples of our America."

Does FELAP have an official position regarding the present conflict in El Salvador?

"FELAP is openly on the side of the newsmen who are fighting beside the workers, peasants and intellectuals for the democratic rights, justice and national dignity of the people of El Salvador."

Before an audience consisting mostly of workers of the Mexican press and of the exile press, he continued, "EL PERIODISMO LATINOAMERICANO will be a faithful reflection of FELAP; it will be characterized by the indomitable spirit of the peoples of our America; it will be a trench from which we shall fight imperialism, which is lying in ambush, is threatening and attacking." In another part of his speech the current secretary of FELAP stated that the new publication will also be directed against "the dictators and old South American oligarchies which pursue and will continue to pursue--now with the encouragement given by Reagan's and Haig's Washington--the brutal system of repression, disappearances, tortures and crimes against journalistic colleagues and democratic and progressive leaders.

"With EL PERIODISMO LATINOAMERICANO," Baldomero Alvarez continued, "we are fighting for a new order in international newsgathering which will recognize the rights of the Third World and we shall be the vehicle for the professional excellence of those who do this job."

Regarding the FELAP book service, which consists of works distributed and published by Presencia Latinoamericana, among which abound, as we were able to observe, titles by Latin American authors, Baldomero Alvarez stated, "We aspire to give greater impetus or preference to the works of reporters or writers from our own countries, to those who write about the heroes or the problems of our America and to the works of those who, like Cervantes, Lenin, Unamuno, Marx and Engels, Antonio Machado, Lorca, Brecht and others, have contributed to the wealth of universal culture."

These efforts involve not only the works of the great universal thinkers, but also of the "journalistic fighters who have become heroes or martyrs, such as Haroldo Conti, Rodolfo Walsh and, along with these, the laureate works of Genaro Carnero Checa, creator of our FELAP, who devoted the greater part of his restless, enthusiastic and persevering life to uniting the Latin American newsmen" and whose words, with which this article begins, Alvarez Rios quoted at the end of his speech.

After the ceremony we had the opportunity to chat with Mr Carlos Helguera Villa, manager of the publishing house Presencia Latinoamericana, who informed us that on 7 April 1981 he will make his public presentation at the Second International Book Fair in the Palace of Mining. On that occasion Mario Muncia, a Cuban writer invited by the publishing house, will speak about his book "La Prision Fecunda" [The Fertile Prison] which tells of Fidel Castro's stay in prison after the first abortive attempt to take the Moncada barracks. This work was published by the Cuban Book Institute and is being distributed in our country by Presencia Latinoamericana.

9204

CSO: 3010/1172

WORK BY CUBAN TEACHERS IN NICARAGUA DESCRIBED, APPLAUDED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Mar 81 p 3

[Article signed CBS "Eduardo Contreras" MED: "The Work of the Cuban Teachers-- Fine Sons of Marti"]

[Text] The bishop of Managua, Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, has stated, according to a local source, that he is seriously concerned about the presence of 2,000 Cuban teachers in the Nicaraguan schools, where the children are receiving Marxist-Leninist indoctrination.

According to these reports, the educators from this Antilles island "are subtly spreading their communist philosophy among the children and the educational community, with the sole purpose of promoting ideology and organizing."

The facts reveal the benefits our children and communities have received from these self-sacrificing sons of Marti who have voluntarily left homes, parents and children (a rare evangelical devotion) to teach those who do not know. Let us present some figures by way of illustration:

- a) With the presence of 2,000 Cuban educators, who are teaching an average of 50 children per class, more than 100,000 first, second and third grade children are learning reading, writing, arithmetic and farm work, so that they can be prepared for life.
- b) Two thousand Cuban teachers contributed to the Great National Literacy Campaign, one of the beautiful undertakings of the revolutionary government, which won the International Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Prize.
- c) With the presence of the Cuban comrades in some zones where there was never a teacher before, 706 new schools were built or opened.

Of these, 251 began functioning during the 1979-80 school year in premises built for the purpose. Of these, 207 were built by the teachers themselves working with the peasant community. A total of 165 were repaired and 126 were painted.

They also produced 596 blackboards, 706 tables, 5,894 seats and benches, 509 shelves and other school furnishings. They also provided other auxiliary teaching aids to make their classes more pleasant, interesting and educational.

In the struggle to increase class attendance by the students and to establish closer links with the community, the teachers held 6,115 meetings with parents and paid 41,716 visits to the homes of parents and families of the students.

d) In all of the departments they have contributed indiscriminately to campaigns and tasks in the sanitary and hygiene field, in the building of latrines and roads, the vaccination campaign, census counts of undernourished children, pregnant women and various other sorts. Altogether they have participated in 4,519 health and sanitary projects, outstanding among which in addition to the health conferences was their participation in the construction of 2,447 latrines and the participation by 636 of them in the antipolio campaign, to which they contributed 7,235 hours of labor.

We believe that it is the duty of every Nicaraguan to inform foreign journalists of these facts, to speak of the attacks from which we are currently suffering at the hands of the imperialists, and to reveal to the world the pressures exerted upon our people and government because of their independence of the U.S. government.

We must take advantage of the presence of journalists to tell them about the wheat embargo imposed by the Yankee government, because since 19 July 1979 we have no longer been its back yard.

We must tell them about the innocent victims, the defenseless literacy brigade members whose only weapons were pencils, notebooks and blackboards, but who were assassinated by the pro-Somoza criminals.

It is the duty of those of us who, because we are Nicaraguans, have the good fortune to experience a process of liberation, to speak about the achievements of the Sandinist revolution in the realms of education, health and sports, about the efforts being made on housing, transportation and other problems, despite the large foreign debt and the plundering of the Somoza regime.

5157
CSO: 3010

FIRST COSTA RICAN CEMENT EXPORTS TO L.A. VIA WATER CITED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Mar 81 p 4A

[Text] For the first time in the country's history, exportation of cement by sea started yesterday, because, traditionally, this product was marketed by using highways.

With this action, a policy of sales abroad also started and will be increased in the coming months.

The National Cement Industry, a company located at Cartago, made a shipment of 5,000 metric tons to be placed on the market in Ecuador.

The shipment will be transported to that country's Amazon area by means of the Peruvian ship "Rio Tigre," which arrived yesterday at Puerto Limon.

The product is pozzolana extra and is part of various export shipments to be made to countries like Venezuela, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Jamaica.

The objective is to make it possible to export surplus cement, estimated at 20,000 metric tons a month. This would represent for Costa Rica an annual revenue ranging between \$80 million and \$100 million, according to what was stated by Engineer Cristian Coronas, development manager of the Port Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast (JAPDEVA).

The official said that this new initiative in the export branch required a special operation in the port, because this product had not been worked with before.

He assured that steps are being taken to utilize the trips made by the ships transporting cement for also transporting fresh products, like fruit and vegetables.

Future

Engineer Coronas said that contacts with South American and Caribbean countries are well along and the intention is to be able to negotiate with them this very year.

He pointed out that Far Eastern nations, like Korea and Japan, are also interested, but "the high cost of transportation puts us in so difficult a situation that it practically takes us out of competition. Deals with Latin American are, however, extremely advantageous to Costa Rica," he stated.

He went on to say that the surplus production is owing to two basic factors. The first one is that the installed capacity was expanded, when two new plants were established, Valley Cements and Pacific Cements. "In the second place, the building industry has declined somewhat. Both these factors have contributed to our being able to market the product," he pointed out.

According to first estimates, this first shipment of 5,000 metric tons represents \$600,000 for Costa Rica and the idea is to make two shiploads a month.

Concerning this, Engineer Henry Nanne, executive chairman of JAPDEVA, said that this shows that exports are increasing constantly.

He stated that next week another shipment will be made to Ecuador, but this time through the port of Caldera and it will be raw material for making cement.

The official emphasized the work done in loading, because "we succeeded in transporting up to 85 metric tons an hour."

He added that each group of sacks is covered with plastic made by Costa Rican industry and that in the future it is planned to eliminate the wooden pallet and to use three layers of stronger plastic. This will be a great saving, because wood is very expensive.

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CSO: 3010

ORLANDO MILLAS DISCUSSES TRIP TO NICARAGUA

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 3-9 Apr 81 p 13

[Interview with Orlando Millas, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, by Petrus, in Caracas; date not given]

[Text] Taking advantage of the presence of Comrade Orlando Millas, member of the Political Commission of the CC [Central Committee] of the PCCh [Chilean Communist Party], in Caracas, we interviewed him to enable the readers of TP [TRIBUNA POPULAR] to learn his valuable opinions on the current international situation.

Since he had been in Nicaragua very recently, we first asked him about the situation in that fraternal country, currently beset by threats of all kinds, spewed out by the American Government against the Sandinist nation since before the latter was established.

"All the efforts to protect the peace and independence must be aimed at serving as a dam against the Reagan administration, whose moral and intellectual ideal for all of Latin America is none other than that of Pinochet. The statements made by General Haig are constantly directed against Nicaragua, minimizing to the utmost the violations of all types committed against human rights and all the rules of democratic coexistence."

Uniting Around Nicaragua

He remarked: "The essential thing at this time is that all Latin America should feel united around the fatherland of Sandino, which was unbelievably plundered by the Somozas, suffered from a very severe earthquake from which it has not yet been able to recover and is now being threatened by aggression of vast proportions from the United States. Hence, uniting each one of our countries internally, and the latter among themselves, for the purpose of confronting the major challenge that Reagan and his administration are posing to peace and our continent, is a challenge to our combativeness and Latin American spirit.

We are interested in dwelling on this point, particularly in its relationship with the features of the campaign by Reagan and company against the Nicaraguan fatherland, that region which comprises our common fatherland.

"One observes, in this regard, that there is a campaign exactly like the one of CIA against Chile; it would appear that they took the dossier which they made against

Allende, and applied it verbatim. But Nicaragua has borne the example of Chile in mind, and I think that it is acting very well in eliminating all the types of blockade and internal subversion that they have attempted to use. And it is doing so primarily through an internal consolidation, which is to a large extent a result of the indignation caused in the country by the imperialist attempts to foster aggression and to take away the liberty won with such difficulty and at such a high price in the anti-Somoza war.

"If the United States has manipulated a small antipatriotic group for this purpose, it has not succeeded thereby in making the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] place emphasis on the matter. On the contrary, the FSLN has continued to reason with all the national forces, demonstrating, holding dialog, solidifying the people and in that way preventing the differences (which the United States is trying to exacerbate) from becoming of prime importance. And it has done this successfully, creating a great unity between the Nicaraguan Armed Forces and people, giving the national, patriotic, creative endeavor a lofty status."

Pinochetizing Latin America

[Question] Might even a Yankee invasion be anticipated?

[Answer] The worst can be anticipated from the Reagan administration, but the best can also be anticipated from Nicaragua and Latin America. In this connection, I should note that everyone in Latin America is beginning to understand the intention of extending Pinochetism to the entire continent, on the part of Reagan. Everyone is converging in a democratizing, unifying process against that attempt. The best example of this affirmation lies in Mexico which, on the national level, has a clearcut Latin American oriented and democratic consciousness, that prompts it to reject in the most forceful manner any kind of attack devised by the common enemy of Latin America, which is none other than the U.S.

The Economy

[Question] What have Nicaragua's production priorities been?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan fatherland, guided by the FSLN, has placed emphasis on agricultural and livestock production, and on certain areas of industrial production; and a considerable amount of it is related to the private sector. For example, the crafts and small business and trade, all of which had been debilitated under Somoza, are obviously recovering. As for the middle bourgeoisie, it is the goal of the FSLN to turn over a large area to it. There have been different degrees of receptiveness on the part of the manufacturers, ranging from those opposed to this process of industrial development to those successfully participating therein. As for the agricultural and livestock sector, agrarian reform has started with everything that was Somoza's property; which is a good first step for attaining goals in that sector.

Chile: Stagnation

[Question] What can you tell us about the situation in Chile?

[Answer] In the first place, the farce of Pinochet's confirmation in the presidency has not been able to show any sign of a course of action leading to normalization, because he has had to stress the emergency legislation, enacting military legislation, taking the fascist savagery to extremes and closing the universities. This has not failed to create a great anxiety among Pinochet's masters, because this expression of brute force is an expression of weakness in the eyes of the national and international public, and a manifestation of the difficulties confronting his regime.

Chile's economic situation is one of incredible indebtedness: Last year, it amounted to \$11 billion (as compared with the \$3.8 billion accumulated from the time of independence until the advent of the dictator), and in 1981 it will reach about \$15 billion! While there is a great deal of importing in Venezuela, there is oil to back it; but in Chile, where the same situation exists, there is none. We can then imagine the results of such a policy: There is currently a tendency toward stagnation, owing to the difficulty in marketing its exports; and thus the unemployment and real inflation are rising, despite an artificially supported par of exchange. Industrial production, in turn, does not measure up to the current rate, not even the level in 1972, which shows all that the country has lost during all these years, while all the nations of Latin America have developed in varying degrees.

Unity of the Masses

In the political realm, one notes the general tendency toward convergence of all the democratic forces. In the area of the masses, there is evident unity in the struggle for demands and human rights, and a stress in the tone of the struggle, which has become increasingly more determined. In view of all this, the PCCh is applying all its forces on behalf of the development of the masses front, the understanding of all the political forces and the demand for the right to fight against Pinochet on all levels. The latter's propaganda to demonstrate the differences in the positions opposing him has not succeeded in prevailing over the reality of the growing tendency toward democratic convergence and understanding, actions which are of mutual benefit. The recent statements by Cardinal Silva Henríquez, in his sermon, emphasize the seriousness of the country's problems with respect to fascism. This very seriousness has led to a mutual understanding; and I do not know anyone who has any objections to the PCCh in the struggle for our people's liberation. There may be a lag in the political understanding, but the PCCh has great confidence in the masses front, and in the fact that, among the rank and file, that understanding will be unanimous.

The Middle Classes

Finally, insofar as the middle classes are concerned, there is an increasing comprehension on their part of what fascism represents; and that is why they are now on the side of the working class in its combined demands (the taxi drivers, truckers, etc.), thus defending themselves against the fascist aggression. I repeat: the struggle includes all of Chile, and the popular movement is on all sides.

Against Imperialism

In conclusion, I would say that the effort of the Reagan administration to foster the Pinochetization of Latin America (propaganda which can penetrate the sectors

that are most backward from a human and cultural standpoint, and the most rabid sectors of the Armed Forces, and which has at the outset encouraged the most retrogressive forces in Latin America) has within a short time led to certain democratic understandings, to affirmations of the country's autonomous development and to an emphasis on the need for unity in the anti-imperialist struggle. It seems to us that this is the tendency which is in evidence at present.

We think that this latter assertion is already being noted in our country, where a marked popular outcry is demanding unanimous positions toward imperialism and its national allies.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GUYANA-VENEZUELA TRADE BALANCE--The trade balance between Venezuela and Guyana has been unfavorable for Venezuela during the past few years, because the fundamental exchange involved oil. According to reports from the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE), during 1979 Venezuelan exports of petroleum and byproducts to Guyana rose in comparison with 1978, standing at \$237,000; whereas, during the previous year, they amounted to \$185,000 (79.3 percent of the total Venezuelan exports). In 1977, crude exports totaled \$33,000; whereas in 1976 they reached the figure of \$146,000. During 1975, these exports underwent an increase to \$1.655 million in comparison with 1974, when they stood at \$346,000. In connection with nontraditional exports, the ICE indicated that they were made occasionally. During 1974, Venezuela exported large amounts of salt to Guyana; and, in 1977, it exported \$46,880 worth of cement. Also recorded as occasional exports which could be categorized as surplus production were some agricultural products in 1975, chemical products during 1975, 1978 and 1979, and other products in the food category during 1975. As for the imports coming from Guyana, they consist of surplus production, and have shown an increase since 1976. Aluminum imports have been constant since 1973, and up until 1977 they were one of the main items in the exchange with that country. As for the financial cooperation between Venezuela and Guyana, during 1976 and 1977 the Caribbean Development Bank granted two financing arrangements, covered by a trust fund from Venezuela, to develop two projects: the Small Industries Corporation and the Guyana Agricultural Cooperative Development Bank, for \$1,960,400 and \$1.5 million, respectively. Also, through OPEC, Venezuela proposed the granting of \$6 million in financing to bring equilibrium to Guyana's balance of payments and to finance an economic development plan. In late 1977, through the Investment Fund, Venezuela made a \$10 million deposit in the Central Bank of Guyana, for a 6 month period and at 8 percent monthly interest, which may be renewed every 6 months, so long as Venezuela deems it feasible. Similarly, since 1976 Venezuela has established with Guyana a line of credit for 5 million bolívares in the Cooperative Bank of Guyana, through the Central Bank of Venezuela, to be used for imports of Venezuelan nontraditional goods. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Apr 81 Sec 2 p 9] 2909

CSO: 3010

ADMINISTRATION'S FIRST INITIATIVES TERMED POSITIVE

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] Various groups, both local and foreign, have welcomed the president's initiative in deciding to receive the Plaza de Mayo Mothers, who have just asked to meet with Gen Viola. Another positive move was Mr Burundarena's gesture to the former National Education Council (which did so much for liberal education) in acknowledging the need to expand resources in that area, despite the economic crisis. Not a bad beginning for a team that must come to grips with a difficult period in government.

This is the first time the Casa Rosada--and therefore the "Process"--has publicly expressed interest in what the mothers and families of the "desaparecidos" have to say. This does not mean that the meeting with them will take place immediately, much less that Gen Viola will announce a concrete plan that would substantially change matters in this vital issue. According to our sources, Viola's advisers have not yet decided what to do about the request, and it appears that there are opposing views. But the mere fact that a deadline has been set for the response proves that for the moment there is at least a change in attitude, which may or may not have anything to do with the police "razzia" that took place in the Plaza de Mayo a few days before the president took office. In sum, time will tell what are the true moral and political ramifications of what today seems to be a slightly more constructive stance by the government.

As far as we know, the mothers of the "desaparecidos" may have already met, or are about to meet, with the new nuncio to Argentina, Monsignor Calabresi. In recent days he has had some interesting talks--on issues such as the Beagle Channel--with the commanders in chief and the president. Their meeting was scheduled immediately after Monsignor Calabresi's arrival in Buenos Aires. It was also after the arrests of six people from the movement to defend individual rights, and after the events of the Plaza de Mayo. It was those events that, on the eve of Viola's trip to the United States, led to a series of messages from Washington expressing concern about the situation. A few days later, the kidnaping of two boys--who turned up shortly thereafter--increased that concern; here and abroad it was felt that the kidnaping could have a "destabilizing" effect on the new administration. Many bishops shared that fear.

In the last few days, human rights groups in this country have approached the Church and the government to discuss the alleged disappearance of another youth. The youth's whereabouts were learned yesterday, however, in a suburban police station where he was being held incommunicado on charges of common crimes. The terrible consequences of recent history still have the nation in an uproar.

Advisers

Meanwhile, Gen Viola and his ministers are defining the peripheral areas of government, that is, the different categories of consultation and "special tasks." The governors are doing the same thing. According to our sources, Mr Olivera, the press spokesman of Viola's advisers until 29 March, will in the future be working at the Planning Secretariat as adviser on youth affairs. Some people have commented on the relative modesty of Olivera's new assignment, for during the long transition period he was one of the president's closest advisers, and had a hard job.

Gen Harguindeguy, Messrs Romero Feris and Guillermo de la Plaza, Gen Miatello and many others will now work close to the president, with various responsibilities. Some have been called in by Viola, and others—apparently including Harguindeguy—are representatives of the Armed Forces (yesterday we were unable to confirm their appointment). All this indicates that there will be a series of concentric circles in the Executive Branch, and through them the different issues will be "filtered" or "purified," from the ministries and the rest of the state apparatus, to the decision-making center. That scheme may provide political "cushioning" or protection and alleviate the president's burden, but it will also slow down a mechanism that was never noted for its celerity. Furthermore, those advisers will be joined by Gen Videla's crew, including people such as Mr Moyano. That will make the organization's operations even more cumbersome and costly.

Many are asking whether the number of officials and their functions will finally be reduced, as was originally thought. The answer to this question will be important, especially from the political and psychological point of view, because the latest "package" of economic measures (which must inevitably be accompanied by months, even years, of frugality) is already being opposed by sectors that feel threatened, such as the Rural Society, the Association of Cooperatives and various political and labor groups. There is no doubt that in a country like Argentina, whose economic activity is 70 percent state-run, it is the state that must set an example of austerity.

8926

CSO: 3010

PARTY LEADERS REFLECT ON POLITICAL FUTURE

Ghioldi on Public Expectations

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Cordoba (NA)--The head of the Socialist Democratic Party, Americo Ghioldi, has demanded that the Armed Forces Government "inform the country just what the difficulties are" in the negotiations in the southern boundary dispute with Chile.

The politician, who is spending his vacation in this province, talked to the local morning paper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, and in addition to the Beagle dispute, he mentioned other subjects of national importance, among them the future direction of the government.

In this respect Ghioldi was of the opinion that president-designate Roberto Viola will come into the government "with great trust or hope from all Argentines," and he emphasized that Viola must "set Argentina on its feet in all areas."

In March of this year, he added, "a historical cycle should begin which will ensure the survival of the republic on solid foundations."

Referring to the Argentine political situation, he said that "this constant changing of civil governments and military regimes indicates that society is sick, or that it contains structures which predispose it to this sort of thing."

Peronism

He indicated his belief that "the country does not want to think about what I call the Argentines' Gordian knot, Peronism," which, he said, "without a doubt must be recognized as a fact.

"All possible alternatives for dealing with it--such as proscription, exclusion, alliances, ignominious pacts--have already been tried, and all have failed," and therefore he asked, "What shall we do with this thing? I believe," he said, answering his question, "that the only possible alternative to Peronism is a return to institutional ways, adopting the assurances and reassurances necessary to avoid a repetition of past experiences."

Economic Program

Referring to other matters, Ghioldi said that "the economic program has been presented several times, but it does not respond to the one drawn up in April 1976."

He called the wage level "a failure on the part of the authorities, who have depended too much on the sacrifices of the labor sector," but he warned that "if an attempt is made to use this as an excuse for agitation or disturbance of the social peace, we will again fall into the cause and effect relationship, with provocations and retaliations, with which we are already familiar."

Southern Dispute

Concerning the boundary dispute with Chile, he maintained that "the time has come for the executive branch or the Military Junta to inform the country just where the difficulties with the negotiations lie," because, "for us, the subject of national sovereignty is connected with the principle of free access to the two oceans, which must always be respected."

The Missing

He also alluded to the subject of missing persons, saying that "some people are missing because of the nasty war the country has survived, and I believe that the military forces," he added, "should have produced a final report on this civil war."

"Without a doubt," he concluded, "it is a problem which will weigh legitimately on the consciences of those homes which have lost some of their members, as well as on those who try to use it for other purposes."

Rua Requests New Policies

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] Mendoza (NA)—Former radical national senator Fernando de la Rúa has said that "the new administration will not be able to rest on the errors of either the past Peronist Government or the present administration," because "in the long run, the new government will merely be a continuation of the present one."

He also said that "a very long time has passed between the designation of Lt Gen Roberto Viola and his accession to power."

In statements to the local paper LOS ANDES, the radical leader added that the transition is taking place at a time when the present government is "losing its effectiveness" and in the face of a "growing distrust" of what he defined as a "frustrating" economic policy and "the absence of a political plan."

Economic Aspect

Referring to the economic picture, de la Rúa indicated that "an urgent recovery in production and labor is needed" for "a restoration of public trust.

"I will not pass any judgments on the men, since I prefer to await their performance and actions," he added.

However, he emphasized that "the presence in the new cabinet of men such as Owenford and Aguado, who were opponents of the present policy, suggests that if they are consistent they will promote the necessary adjustments. "Politically," he went on, "it will be necessary to fill the vacuum left by the absence of a plan. We must define a policy and begin to travel the long-delayed road of institutional recovery.

"If this is not done," he added, "the new government will be a mere transition in this prolonged de facto situation.

"If the new government includes members of political parties, like Doctor Frugoli," he said, "who have been identified with a democratic ideology, it is to be hoped that they will not contradict themselves and will serve that ideology and not another."

Document To Be Published

Questioned as to whether he could give a preview of the outlines of a document to be published soon by the radicals, the former senator indicated that his party does indeed intend "to publish a document concerning the current situation."

However, he explained that although "it will emphasize the economic situation, it will also consider other subjects of national interest and will attack the absence of a political plan."

Further on he said that at present the group's principal task is to "bring doctrine to reality" under the leadership of Dr Balbin.

MID Supports Camilion

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] Mendoza (NA)--The provincial convention of the Integration and Development Movement (MID) expressed the opinion that Oscar Camilion's participation in Gen Roberto Viola's team would mean "the presence of developmentist thought in a heterodox cabinet," but "in no way" does it imply "a party compromise."

In a long memorandum concerning the national situation and signed by its head, Juan Chiapinotto, the Mendoza MID maintained that "the diversity and deepening of the crisis, along with the magnitude of the demands, appears to have produced a certain awareness in high-ranking members of the military government."

The Mendoza developmentists note that the government, then, is "to be judged by the fact that it has placed in the cabinet some political, civilian or military figures who have expressed their opposition to the economic, social or educational policy."

In this complex and difficult atmosphere, they add, the participation of Dr Oscar Camilion would mean, "in addition to the use of his diplomatic talent and his experience in foreign policy," the presence of "developmentist thought within a heterodox cabinet."

The document adds that "probably he should begin by showing Dr Sigaut that his advice is inadmissible because of his position in admitting the possibility that by 1982 national industry will be destroyed, leaving one-third of it spurred on by the immoral inducements with which it will be fortified."

However, the Mendoza MID warns, "his action in no way implies a party compromise, since the MID has always stuck to its postulates on national and regional policy," which it concludes, "are fully valid today."

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CSO: 3010/898

VIOLA'S ADDRESS DRAWS REACTION FROM POLITICAL LEADERS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] The Intransigent Party claims that the content of President Viola's speech leaves no hope for major improvement, and expresses the opinion that the speech "reveals a desire to prolong the present power structure beyond 1984."

After pointing out that in no part of the address did Viola "mention the word elections," the party states that the text read by the president "should be judged more by what it says than what it omits."

The party communique indicates that "Viola spoke as a mere administrator of other people's decisions, that is, the Military Junta's decisions, as he himself pointed out."

It adds that "the speech was given in a low-key manner, undoubtedly not what the country expected to hear, and well below the expectations one normally has about the words of a president who has just begun his term."

"Except for the explicit recognition of some failures, particularly in the economic sphere, the impressions, commonplace remarks and cliches that we have heard for the last 5 years were merely repeated."

Later the party goes on to say that "the tone of the address leaves no hope for major improvement, which belies the pompous fanfare about a new era that has surrounded the beginning of the new presidential term."

"The speaker feels," states the party communique, "judging by what we heard, that in the political, institutional and social spheres, all we need is to implement some aspects of the policies set forth to date, ignoring the uproar created earlier by the imposition of juridical norms of very dubious legitimacy."

For the Intransigent Party, "it is hard to understand the constant praise of the Argentine people, when at the same time throughout the speech there is not one concrete reference to their ability to elect the governments they want. The whole speech reveals a desire to prolong the present power structure beyond 1984."

It points out that "in Viola's references to what he calls intermediate entities, unions and political parties, he mentions reorganizations pursuant to laws passed

or to be passed by the government." It claims that this means "that the coercive labor legislation, already put into effect, will not be modified at all."

The Intransigents urge in their communique that "the freedom of political parties to carry out civil leadership functions" be recognized, and stress that "it is wrong to ignore the specific, primordial mission of these parties with respect to the constitutional right to elect and be elected."

"In the entire speech there is no mention of the word elections," emphasizes the party.

The political group concludes that "the new president's speech should be judged more by what it says than what it omits," and claims that "it is worth noting that the silences and omissions are too significant to be accidental."

The communique stresses that "these important gaps are especially significant when it comes to institutional matters; a partial mention of just one chapter of the constitution and nothing else, raises a serious question about what is in store for our basic charter."

The Intransigent Party expresses the opinion that "the appeal to youth lacks largesse and generosity," because "it is not right to invite youths to participate in the Process; it is necessary to open up to them all opportunities to express their ideas, their concerns and their dissent."

It states that "the Argentine people can no longer be surprised by what is said by government officials, and the events that follow."

"Only a profound change, and the exercise of the right to elect officials and participate in decision making can solve the crisis of confidence that has overwhelmed the republic."

Francisco Manrique

The president of the Federal Party, Francisco Manrique, stated that President Viola "very nobly predicted economic improvements without criticizing the previous administration."

He indicated that the chief of state's speech "affirmed a continuity of thought with realistic reforms, without major upheavals," dealing with "national problems by promising future government actions."

Manrique maintained that Viola "has set a new tone" and that his speech "was a demonstration of the good use of common sense," although he pointed out that "now we must wait for action to be taken."

Luis Leon

The secretary of the National Committee of the Radical Civic Union, Luis Leon, stated that after hearing President Viola's address, "the people still feel neglected," because "they feel they have been treated paternalistically. There is talk of the past in a country where millions do not know how they will find enough to eat tomorrow."

Then he asked how, in this context, we can exercise our freedoms if martial law is still in effect, and how we can achieve national unity if prohibitions are maintained. He claimed that "the Yrigoyenist Radicals, in order not to abdicate our leadership responsibilities, have abstained from participating in the Process."

He also asserted that "the error" committed by authorities "lies in their insistence on developing the national strategy unilaterally," since "we expect changes and demand reform. Hope is the last thing to be lost."

Vicente S. Lima

The former vice president of the nation and popular conservative leader, Vicente Solano Lima, criticized Gen Roberto Viola's speech for not including "the announcement of national elections." He proclaimed that "we believe everything is secondary to that higher goal."

"I understand," said Lima, "that what the country needs is a clear and effective program, with concrete solutions rather than a general discussion of problems."

He added that "the presidential program does not include the announcement of national elections to recover constitutional power."

"We believe," he went on, "that everything is secondary to that higher goal, and that all the rest, the economic and social vicissitudes, will be dealt with once the public is convinced that we will return to a lawful and legitimate government."

MID Leader

Marcos Mechenski, leader of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), feels that the speech by President Viola "is very promising," although he pointed out that "we have yet to learn what measures will be taken with respect to the economy."

Merchanski termed Viola's address "a good speech," and stated that it put forth "a good position," especially considering that the president "announced that an institutional outlet will be found."

The MID leader indicated, finally, that the methods and timetable for achieving that objective must still be revealed.

Jorge Daniel Paladino

Former personal delegate of Juan Peron and Justicialist leader Jorge Daniel Paladino stated that the speech given by Gen Viola "contained a lot of generalities, with no specific mention of the problems that are most urgent in Argentina today, such as the economic problem."

Paladino, who made statements on Radio Mitre, maintained that "many of the things that the president said would have made sense when the Process was begun in March 1976."

"One fundamental truth," he added, "is that as far as the people are concerned this is the same government, a government that began 5 years ago and is now delinquent.

"It has been negligent," he went on, "in the organization of political parties, and in beginning to move toward a true democracy."

Paladino also asserted that "the basic problem has not been touched: the distance, sometimes the confrontation, between civilians and the military; between those two groups, Argentina is held prisoner.

"I believe," he added, "that while the financial problem is very serious, and our educational system has gone to the dogs, the real, basic problem is that Argentine civilians and military personnel must initiate a dialog and defend themselves in a truly fruitful labor to benefit the country. They must take action to overcome the major problems that Argentina faces. As long as this does not happen, the rest will be in abeyance."

8926

CSO: 3010

REGULATION OF TRANSNATIONAL COMPANIES URGED

FL271953 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 27 Apr (CANA)--Barbados said today that while foreign investment can play a significant role in economic development, there must be some formula to regulate the activities of Transnational Corporations (TNC) which are involved in it. Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John made the disclosure while delivering the feature address at the opening here of a 2-week workshop on Transnational Corporations. The workshop is co-sponsored by the United Nations Center for TNC's and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

Mr St John said that while TNC's may provide the requirements for production needed by developing countries, the pursuit of their (?own) objective may not necessarily coincide with the objectives of the countries where they operate. "The need has therefore arisen for host countries to establish regimes for regulating the activities of TNC's and to formulate appropriate frameworks for negotiations with them in their host countries," the minister declared.

He said the choice of a host country's policy towards private foreign investment depends largely on its strategy for promoting the development of its economy, and the corporations should be aware of the framework within which they were required to operate. "They must be totally cognizant of the priorities and developmental objectives of the country and must be prepared to adapt their corporate global strategies with a view of satisfying these priorities and objectives," he added.

The Barbados minister said his government was satisfied that "private foreign investment can play a significant role in economic development if it is undertaken in a manner which provides for a fair distribution of the benefits of such investment."

He explained that TNC's were among the main vehicles of direct foreign investment, the advantages of which were additional investable resources, creation of jobs, transfer of technology and management skills, and the creation of access to markets. However, he listed the drawbacks as "the tendency towards a self-perpetuating dependence on foreign capital, repatriation of profits, all-or-nothing package deals and monopoly pricing."

The conference is being attended by more than 20 top government officials from the region, officials from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretariat, the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Delegates will be looking at Caribbean development and Transnational Corporations, the acquisition of technology, information and disclosure, alternative forms of foreign participation, ownership, control and management, and negotiating techniques.

BRIEFS

SUPREME APPEALS COURT--Barbados is to get a Supreme Court of Appeal. Minister of Legal Affairs, Mr Henry Forde, said yesterday that setting up of the Court of Appeal was one of the provisions of the new Supreme Court of Judicature Bill tabled in Parliament last Monday, and to be debated shortly. He said that the Bill made provision for a High Court of three judges, and the Court of Appeal which will have two judges and the Chief Justice. The Attorney-General was speaking in the House of Assembly during debate on the 1981-82 Estimates, which started last Monday and ended last night. Under this new judicial arrangement, a High Court judge will no longer have to sit as a judge of appeal in cases which had been presided over by a fellow judge in the High Court. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GOVERNMENT CONCERN OVER ELECTIONS

PY262350 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 26-27 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Herbert Szczech in "Politics in Review" Column]

[Excerpts] The candidacy of Janio Quadros for the governorship of the state of Sao Paulo was launched at Easter in a national convention of Ivete Vargas' Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) in Brasilia. They also called Janio "the best choice for the subsequent alternation of power in Brasilia," meaning the succession of President Joao Pessoa. Numerous posters and handbills, besides convention speeches, launched the gubernatorial candidacy of Janio for Sao Paulo. Janio himself was not present, reportedly due to his "aversion against flying."

During the convention, Ivete Vargas--a grandniece of the late President Getulio Vargas and political heir of his Labor Party--denied again that her party was an auxiliary corps for the government's official party Social Democratic Party [PDS]. She did not deny, though, that the present government's political mentor, Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, is her fatherly friend and adviser on politics. Most political observers agree that the PTB is increasingly seen as an acceptable alternative in case the electoral chances of its own PDS should dwindle even more.

For the time being, however, Figueiredo and his political circle as well as the leaders of the PDS in the congress profess "certainty" of winning the 1982 elections--if they should take place--in most states and of preserving in the congress the official party's majority. In any case, Ivete's party is viewed as a useful reverse force, usable perhaps also for forming a coalition, although both Ivete and the PDS leaders deny it emphatically.

The federal government, not so much Figueiredo personally as the inner political circle of the regime supposedly led by Gen Golbery--have not made up their minds so far on the political and electoral strategy to be observed for 1982. A probably far-reaching reform of the entire electoral system will be on the congressional agenda soon but the official PDS leaders have not received any instructions so far from the Planalto Palace on what changes they should support. PDS Chairman Sarney recently visited, as a governmental emissary, many states for talks with regional PDS leaders. He is now writing a report to be handed this week to Figueiredo. He said his impressions were favorable. He viewed the electoral chances of the official party in 1982 with greater optimism than before.

If he is really optimistic, others are not. The recent suggestion made by Dep. Bezerra de Melo (PDS) to adjourn the 1982 elections and extend all legislative and executive mandates to 1984, while received with the noble moral indignation obligatory in such cases, branding it as a democratic heresy, is not dead. It even seems to gain more followers, manifesting them very discretely of course.

This is almost natural, because many, perhaps most, of the present congressmen are sure that they will not be reelected, especially those belonging to the PDS, even in the case of their party's winning the elections in most states. Bezerra stated last week that "the regime will be destabilized if it loses the 1982 elections because in this case, the opposition will have the majority in the electoral college which has to elect Figueiredo's successor in 1984. This, he said, would create a deadlock endangering all the political progress lately made.

Bezerra denied that his amendment for adjournment of the 1982 elections had been suggested by Gov. [Salim] Maluf of Sao Paulo, but he expressed his belief that congress will approve the amendment after all. The other day, another PDS deputy, Darcilio Ayres, went even farther. He announced an amendment for postponement not only of the 1982 elections for governors, federal and state legislature and aldermen, but also of the 1984 indirect election of Figueiredo's successor. All these elections, according to his proposals, would only be held in 1986 when the economic problems now threatening the nation with a social and political crisis are hoped to have been overcome.

Earlier this month, a Planalto spokesman supposedly inspired by Gen Golbery was quoted as saying, answering an informal question by journalists, that "governmental power is not something to be handed over. It ends either by force or when there is no alternative." This means that to the regime, the question who will be Figueiredo's successor is truly the all important problem.

CSO: 3020/92

PAPER FEARS U.S. PROTECTIONISM HURTING BRAZIL

PY232153 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Summary of Editorial published in 22 April edition of Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO on page 1: "Disproportionate Reaction"]

[Text] As a reaction against the import export subsidies revived by the Brazilian government, the U.S. Government is creating obstacles to various imports from Brazil. American importers of several Brazilian goods are obliged to make a 15 percent deposit on the value of their purchases. Furthermore, a short-termed ultimatum has been formulated for Brazil to cancel its export subsidies for textiles. As a result of these reprisals, Brazilian goods will lose competitiveness in the American market, which can have serious consequences here due to the labor market situation, with growing unemployment.

A 15 percent surtax imposed by the United States on Brazilian iron is feared to make such exports practically impossible. The Brazilian shoe industry, one of the few industries here where the employment rate is still high, also may be affected by American retaliation. Other sectors affected include the export of cotton fibers, and some vegetable oil derivatives.

It must be admitted that Brazil has made mistakes in its trade relations with the United States. It may be granted also that the restoration of export subsidies--although for a short time after which they will become extinct--violates somewhat the GATT principles of international trade and free competition. But the U.S. reaction ignores the exceptional circumstances affecting the economy of Brazil, a traditional friend of the United States. Exporting is for Brazil presently a question of survival. The export subsidies do not formally violate the GATT agreements because they call for their extinction only in the next 2 years.

President Reagan plans to handle Latin American relations realistically and pragmatically. But these relations certainly are not favored by trade sanctions as those now instituted against Brazil.

CSO: 3020/92

BRIEFS

ARRESTED FOREIGN GUERRILLAS NAMED--Bogota, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian army today released a list of the names of the foreign guerrillas who were arrested along with other members of the 19 April Movement (M-19). It was explained that these names were obtained during questioning by the military intelligence corps. They are: Panamanians Teodor Hunt Hoxolp alias Ricardo, Mario Alexis Concepcion alias Victoriano, Pablo Fernandez Brumel, Ricardo Quintero alias Nelson and Roberto Carrido Visuette; Costa Rican Sayndell Bedoya Rivera; Ecuadorean Segundo Israel Gudino Garcelen; and Uruguayans Wilder Cesar Silva and Sergio Betarte Benitez. Sergio Betarte Benitez will not have to face the courtmartial which is being held here to judge more than 100 members of the M-19. In February 1980, Silva participated in the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, where the M-19 held 12 diplomats hostages. According to the army, these foreigners who are facing a courtmartial were captured when they were trying to reenter the country through the Western port of Tumaco almost one month ago. [Text] [PA231942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 23 Apr 81]

PARC SUPPLIES FOUND--Bogota--The army has found supplies that were to be used by the 7th front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), whose area of operations is located in the eastern plains, in (Pirialito) in San Juan de Urana. The supplies seized are: 150 woolen blankets, 90 pairs of boots, 2 odontological kits, 30 bottles of anaesthesia, odontological literature and other supplies for dental treatment. The members of the military patrol who made this discovery launched an unsuccessful operation to capture the people who were guarding the supplies. All these supplies will be taken to the headquarters of the 7th brigade in Villavicencio. [Text] [PA231937 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 81]

EEC PRODUCT BOYCOTT PROPOSED--Bogota, 25 Apr (EFR)--The Association of Sugar Producers of Colombia have proposed that sugar producing countries reduce and even suspend if necessary purchases from France and other EEC nations. Hernan Borrero Errutia, chairman of the association, accused France of being the main cause of the decline in international sugar prices and asked President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government to suspend all imports from that country. "We have continued to purchase very expensive Renault automobiles, Mirage planes and spare parts and now a paper factory costing \$305 million pesos," Borrero said. Borrero noted that in the past few days the international price of sugar declined to less than \$0.30 per pound because France sold 75,000 tons of beet sugar at a discount. Colombia is expected to produce 1,335,348 tons of sugar this year, of which 300,000 are exported

to be sold abroad. According to Borrero Urrutia, between 1976 and 1980 Colombia's trade deficit with France reached \$254.9 million "and nothing is being done, as far as we know, to correct the situation." [Libardo Aguirre Saenz] [Excerpt] [PA260337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1024 GMT 25 Apr 81]

GUERRILLA TRAINING CENTER FOUND--Ibague, Colombia, 24 Apr (EFE)--It was announced in Ibague that army troops on Friday located a new center where instructors of the 19 April Movement (M-19) trained peasants in the handling of weapons. Commanders of the military fort at Tolimaida said that the guerrilla instruction center was located in a village on the border of the Colombian towns of Cunday and Icononzo in the southern part of the country, where 11 presumed members of the subversive group were arrested. The army believes that the M-19 trained dozens of peasants in that center and later deployed them at strategic points throughout the country for the revolutionary struggle. The soldiers confiscated a large amount of automatic weapons with which the peasants were presumably trained to fight against the regular army. Military intelligence agents recently located a similar M-19 center near Varsovia, where 14 presumed guerrillas were arrested. In addition, the authorities confiscated several firearms, ammunition, explosives and a printing press where the organization's bulletins were reproduced. [Text] [PA251313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2140 GMT 24 Apr 81]

CSO: 3010/1221

UNITY PARTY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NEXT YEAR'S ELECTION ISSUES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 9

[Interview with Unity Party President Dr Fernando Trejos Escalante, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] Dr Fernando Trejos Escalante has begun his administration as president of the Unity coalition with heavy attacks on his party's political allies in the government. While he has been calling for an atmosphere of confidence to eliminate grudges for the sake of unity, as well as for an acceleration of the reorganization of the political group, his specific proposals have also been aimed at attacking the government.

Dr Fernando Trejos, who is speaking this week for "Political Wednesdays," commented: "We must dissociate ourselves from all the improper actions of this government, which will nevertheless make the campaign difficult for us."

But what, in his opinion, will make the campaign easy for Unity is that, instead of a Unity government, what exists is a third government of the National Liberation Party [PLN]. Although he was elected by Unity, President Carazo has governed in the Liberation Party style, both nationally and internationally: in the national realm, with lack of concern for the economic problems that have marked the Liberation governments; and in the international realm, with the tendency to involve Costa Rica in international ventures.

What one can infer from his statements is that the Unity Party will seek considerable changes in its relations with the executive branch, disdaining any rapprochement with government leaders, and lending a style to the campaign that will dissociate it from the government. Under the presidency of Dr Trejos, the Unity Party's relations with the government have not begun with good omens. On this and other topics, we initiate the following interview with Dr Fernando Trejos Escalante:

[Question] The Unity coalition faces a large number of serious problems stemming from the difficulties created by the PUP [Popular Unity Party] and Renewal. Do you think that those factors might put the effectiveness of your administration to the test?

[Answer] The problems are due to the separatist notions harbored by certain members of the PUP and PRD [Democratic Renewal Party]. But the majority still backs the idea of remaining in Unity. Even those few individuals also believe in it. So,

a definitive solution to the problem may be anticipated over the short term. What should be stressed in all this is that the division in Unity has been more among certain leaders of the four parties, and is not a division among the rank and file. The division among the leaders has been due to their different ways of viewing matters. Unity, as a people, has never been divided, and the petty differences among the leaders have been virtually resolved.

[Question] Will you contribute to the execution of a program that would make it possible to put an end to the indecisive, contagious division in Unity, or do you believe that this division, which has discredited the coalition's best image in the eyes of the nation, has been established on the basis of irreconcilable positions?

[Answer] The leaders are still separated, and it will of course be my intention to attract them to the party; and we shall perhaps achieve this at any time, in its entirety. In the case of the 27 deputies that Unity has, 21 are now backing the candidacy of Calderon. Six have not yet become joined with him, but we have a steadfast hope of being able to attract them; and I am intent on this personally. I believe that all the differences that exist at present can be resolved.

[Question] What is the difference between the period starting for Unity under your presidency and the period in which former President J.J. Trejos held that position?

[Answer] The difference is only one of circumstances. Professor Trejos was president of Unity when a convention was being planned and it was a success largely thanks to him. It is my lot to assume the presidency of Unity at a time when the 1982 election campaign is beginning.

[Question] Don't you think that the so-called division of anti-Liberation has thwarted Calderon's effort to attain the presidency, and do you anticipate that he will have to resign himself to defeat?

[Answer] It is unquestionable that, when the anti-Liberation forces succeed in joining together, it is easier to win against PLN [National Liberation Party]. However, it has occurred on other occasions that, even when they could not all be together, its defeat was possible, as was the case in 1978. Even though the Unification and National Independent Parties participated separately in the elections, the voters were divided into two large groups, as will occur in 1982.

[Question] Don't you think that consideration should be given to the fact that there had been two PLN governments, and the people were longing to breathe an air of change?

[Answer] There were 8 years of PLN government; many mistakes were made. The electorate was certainly ready to defeat the PLN. But now, what has happened, in my opinion, is a third Liberation government. Even though it was elected by Unity, it has governed in the PLN style, both nationally and internationally: in the national realm, with lack of concern for the economic problems; and in the international realm, with the tendency to involve Costa Rica in international ventures. We have not yet had a party ideologically opposed to the PLN, changing the economic model which is what has caused so much misfortune, such as we have at present.

[Question] How much do you think Calderon will be affected by the impact of the administration of an unpopular government which, in the view of its critics, is submerged in an undercurrent of disorders?

[Answer] Of course it will affect the Unity candidate, and that is why I think that we must separate ourselves from the present government, precisely to seek the ideological change that will, in part, mean a change in the economic model which, with Mr Carazo's government, failed to occur because of the continuance of the PLN's erroneous practices.

[Question] One of the major issues of our time is that of arms. The support for the Sandinist guerrillas has certainly continued to cause problems for the country. Don't you think that since Calderon was a member of a government which participated in those ventures he will, for that very reason, be harmed in the electoral campaign?

[Answer] The fact that Calderon participated, as minister of foreign relations of this government, was a result of a political pact between him as president of the Calderonist Republican entity and Carazo as president of the PRD. This by no means shows that Calderon agrees with what has been done by this government. I have even heard that he was the only minister who recorded in the minutes of the Council of Government his dissatisfaction at having broken off relations with Nicaragua.

[Question] Then why didn't he resign at that time?

[Answer] Calderon felt that, in view of the seriousness of the country's situation at that time, his resignation would only worsen things. His resignation would leave Costa Rica defenseless in the international area, and the Somozists could take advantage of that situation to the serious detriment of the country. He believed that it would, indeed, be preferable to seek a solution to the problem in the OAS, rather than break off relations.

[Question] But if he knew about the aid to the Sandinists, how could he defend the country's neutrality?

[Answer] All the improper actions of this government will certainly make the campaign more difficult for us, but if we can demonstrate that our candidate was not directly responsible, and did not even have any initial knowledge about the matter of the arms, we can proceed to dissociate ourselves from the government. Our enemies have claimed that Calderon went to the OAS to lie on two occasions, and that is untrue. The first time that he did so, he did not know that there had been collaboration with the guerrillas through the Ministry of Security. And this was made perfectly clear, because Echeverria Brealey, the minister of security at the time, stated candidly that the business of the arms had been handled exclusively by the Ministry of Security and President Carazo, and that it was a secret. Hence, what Calderon did on the first visit to the OAS was to say that Costa Rica had been threatened by the government of Nicaragua, which was absolutely true. On the second visit, in 1979, there was absolutely no mention made of the situation cited in 1978. He merely went to ask the OAS for aid, by intervening in the solving of the problems that existed between the two countries. At that time, Calderon was aware that arms were being transferred and, like nearly all Costa Ricans, he accepted the fact as something feasible, since it involved protecting our country from possible aggression.

[Question] In spite of everything, do you believe that any campaign effort to dissociate Unity from the government could really seem convincing?

[Answer] It would be easy to do if that dissociation were focused on certain points, particularly those of an ideological nature. In this campaign, Unity has a team of topnotch intellectuals who have fought what has been termed the PLN's economic model, which they claim the government has continued. Those highly capable persons are the ones who can best cite those ideological differences which currently exist between our candidate and Carazo. As for proof, you may recall that, last year, Calderon submitted four bills, through his legislative group, opposing what the government wanted, to limit the government's access to bank credit, restore autonomy to the Central Bank and, in general, curtail the government's authority. This is one of the ideological principles that most divides us from the PLN and from Rodrigo Carazo's government.

[Question] I understand that you do not have a good opinion of political activity since your electoral defeat by Oduber. Then why are you involved in politics again?

[Answer] Politics left me some bad memories. It was my lot to participate as a candidate in a different campaign, because many maneuvers were resorted to for defeating me. That is why I proposed never again to run for the presidency. This does not mean that I have completely removed myself from political activity, as a noble activity. That is why I participated in bringing about the unity of the opposing forces after losing the elections; and that is also why I am here now, trying to serve a cause in which I believe. I know Calderon, his thinking and the individuals surrounding him well; and they are all associated with my way of thinking. This explains why I am president of Unity, without any interest other than that of Costa Rica, hoping that the economic and social reforms that we have needed for a long time will be achieved in our country.

[Question] You recently mentioned dishonest acts in the 1974 campaign. Will you give those matters much publicity, or do you plan to keep the menacing events in the secret chambers of your party?

[Answer] In the campaign in which I participated as a presidential candidate, there were incidents which were not common, wherein the power of money prevented me from receiving additional backing. But, since I have no evidence of this, although the facts are true, for this reason I am not disclosing them, but rather assigning them to the accumulation of unpleasant things that have happened to me in national politics.

2909
CSO: 3010

FINANC: MINISTER ANNOUNCES PROPOSED TAX, OTHER CHANGES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Wilmer Murillo reporting economic changes announced by Minister of Finance Hernan Saenz to the Legislative Assembly on 1 April 1981]

[Text] Within the framework of a series of significant economic changes that the government proposes to carry out, the minister of finance, Hernan Saenz, announced yesterday in the Legislative Assembly a tax reform that will produce 1.2 billion colones, a tax on exports effective as of today that will generate revenue amounting to 500 million colones, a readjustment of public service rates ranging up to 25 percent, establishment of single rate of exchange, setting a limit on foreign indebtedness next year estimated at \$750 million and limitation of the deficit of the entire public sector by an amount not in excess of 5.25 billion colones, and a pay increase for civil servants amounting to 500 million colones.

The finance minister, who will return to Congress today for a general debate on the announced measures, framed his speech within the recent agreements with the International Monetary Fund on expanded facilities amounting to \$245 million in special drawing rights and liquidation of the contingency agreement in effect at the time of approval of the agreement and within the framework of what he called a thorough change of the national economy, oriented toward the fields of energy, utilization of the agricultural potential, increase of exports and investments, support of imports and an increase in capacity in handling the economy by means of revenue allocation.

In a speech lasting over 3 and 1/2 hours before Congress, Saenz stated that the possibility of achieving a balanced development and a firm permanent economic situation will depend on the successful implementation of those changes.

He said that in the last 20 years Costa Rica has resorted to the IMF every 2 years and a half requesting assistance in crises that have been recurrent. He pointed out that it has been demonstrated that the agreements reached were not appropriate for achieving stable conditions.

In the future, he said, the government proposes to modify the unfavorable plan of Costa Rica's economy to make it capable of establishing a more balanced economic and social structure with more extensive results.

After stating that in 1981 oil imports are exceeding coffee exports, he said that the government is attempting to achieve, in the medium term, a high degree of energy

independence, establishment of a temporary tax on exports and reduction of the consolidated debt of the entire public sector to 5.25 billion colones. It is anticipated that, by the end of that time, the Legislative Assembly will have approved a complete tax reform.

He said that the government is trying to strengthen the administration of taxes, to keep the expenditures of the central government at a low level and to put a strong limit on the expenditure of autonomous institutions. "In order to achieve those objectives, the executive branch will seek approval of legislation that will make this expenditure subject to political control, so that all public expenditure appropriations may be fixed by the Legislative Assembly."

He stated that the administration proposes to reverse regressive taxes by means of establishment of a high percentage of direct taxes in an effort directed basically toward a redistribution of wealth.

Last night, precisely, he delivered to the deputies a complete tax reform bill that, although it will not generate very high revenue, will achieve those objectives. Taxes are on sales, in order to systematize exemptions leaving only those tax exemptions required by the lowest income classes; tax on land that will be imposed on individuals and corporations at a 1-percent proportional rate. It is believed that, in order to apply it, it is essential to have a tax cadastre to be made within a 5-year period with an investment of \$9 million. It is expected that this tax will be applied starting in January 1982.

The tax reform also envisages amendments to the real estate tax, with the intention of correcting underevaluation of real estate. It is believed that with its application revenue derived from that tax will double.

A tax on driving included in the bill establishes higher taxation for private vehicles depending of their size and fuel consumption. Income tax reforms will be directed toward encouraging saving, to give incentives to productive activities. It will specify definite rules for foreign investment to increase its return and to close loopholes for evasion. It includes various taxes coordinated with each other that are imposed on company profits, personal income and others. The distribution of national income will be improved with their application. It taxes the earnings of Costa Ricans originated abroad. The consumer taxes attempt to consolidate the taxes that are in force and are collected in the first stage of production and marketing, by replacing them gradually with corresponding ad valorem taxes, taking into account the combined total paid by taxed consumer goods. It eliminates the specific allocations of the taxes. And, finally, a systematization of minor taxes is included for the purpose of canceling taxes that yield little.

The bill proposes a modification of the Code of Tax Rules and Procedures, in order to speed up processing in the application of tax laws and to provide taxpayers with a good defense against the tax administration.

Saenz was categorical in stating that this tax reform is not effective in 1981, but he said that it will be responsible for the country's balanced development in the future and will contribute to a correction of imbalances in future fiscal years.

Revenue that it will generate: The tax reform will generate revenue estimated at 1,211,000,000 colones. The income tax reform will produce 466 million colones; vehicle tax, 100 million colones; general sales tax, 200 million colones; consolidation of specific consumer taxes, 75 million colones; real estate tax, 120 million colones, and systematization of minor taxes, 50 million colones. "Without this kind of reform, public finances will be unmanageable in the coming years," he remarked.

Tax on exports effective today: The minister of finance said that as of today, Thursday, a tax on exports goes into effect. It will produce 500 million colones, based on the policy of promoting exports and on the need for facing up to imbalances in production.

He said that the new foreign exchange policy has ensured the export sector of acceptable profitability. Therefore, it is believed that this strictly temporary tax will be well received. It involves a 6-percent increase in the ad valorem duty on exports. It increases by 6 percent the ad valorem duties on goods to Central America, Panama and the nontraditional markets in the rest of the world. One percent on the FOB value of banana exports. It decreases by 1 percent the rate of ad valorem duties on cacao exports. It modifies the ad valorem duties on coffee imports (sic), so that the percentage to be collected is 4 percent when the value of a quintal of coffee is higher than \$95 but less than \$115; 4 percent when it is higher than \$115 but less than \$165; 10 percent when it is higher than \$175 but less than \$191 and 18 percent when the price is higher than \$191.

Rate readjustments: Minister Herman Saenz said, in addition, that the policy to be adopted by RECOPE (Costa Rican Oil Refinery) will be to pass on to the consumers price increases authorized by OPEC.

On the other hand, the ICE (Costa Rican Electricity Institute) will make a 25-percent readjustment in telephone rates. The Costa Rican Social Security Fund will implement administrative measures to exercise better supervision of its services and in the supply of medicines. It will increase the tax base of those who are insured voluntarily and payments to indigents. The National Insurance Institute will supervise payment of worker allotments by employers. The National Production Council will raise the price of liquor in order to subsidize basic consumer products.

In general, it is a question of a reduction of the deficit of the entire public sector to 5.25 billion colones.

He said that, in order to attain that objective, the government proposes to take the following action: The government will keep its expenditures below the 1980 level with a saving of 500 million colones by reducing 250 million by means of budgetary underexecution, 80 million colones by eliminating and freezing jobs, 100 million colones by not filling vacant slots, by not performing nonpriority jobs and with administrative reductions.

The maximum amounts of the Fund deficits will be fixed at 321 million colones, CODESA (Development Corporation) at 564 million colones, ICE at 1.5 billion colones, the Water and Sewer Institute at 122 million colones, Costa Rica Railroads at 120 million and RECOPE zero deficit.

He said that there are programs for all the institutions like the program for ICE and the above-mentioned funds. Increases in deficit will be covered with rate increases.

He also said that the proposed measures will decrease inflexibility in executing the nation's budgets, which already amount to 95 percent. Pay takes 35.2 percent of the budget outlays; constitutionally and legally mandatory subsidies, 27 percent; debt service, 19 percent; loan offsets, 3.2 percent and rentals, 1 percent.

Prices: Minister Hernan Saenz stated that the country will try, in the coming years, to utilize the largest possible amounts to promote its development with local funds and to reserve foreign commercial credit only for productive projects and public sector projects.

He said that, in accordance with the agreement with the IMF, market forces will be allowed to set prices by controlling only a limited number of basic consumer products.

He stated that the government has already eliminated the requirement of prior deposits for imports and the temporary surtaxes on importation in various amounts, replacing it with a uniform 1 percent applicable to all imports.

He stated that in 1981 the government will seek to conclude an agreement with the countries belonging to the Central American Common Market with regard to reduction of customs tariffs and that also, during the 3-year period of duration of the expanded facilities agreement with the IMF, tax incentives will be eliminated from certain imported goods.

Credit: Minister Saenz also informed the deputies that more credit from the national banking system will be allocated to the production sectors. It is expected that loans in that branch will be increased up to 25 percent for this year. The money market will freely fix interest rates.

The exception to the rule will be those activities needed for protecting small producers or for promoting some special activity.

This credit program, which will also be oriented within the already mentioned structural reforms of the economy, will give preference to the agricultural-livestock sector. It will support the programs for importation of substitute sources of energy like sugarcane for producing fuel alcohol. It will promote exports, and so on. In this connection, he pointed out that the Central Bank has already approved credits amounting to \$15 million for promotion of exports. And a 300-million-colon line of credit is scheduled to be opened for housing, as well as recovery of the frozen bank portfolio.

On the other hand, he said that the government has proposed to decrease foreign indebtedness, for which it hopes that next year it will not exceed the amount of \$750 million.

As was stated above, with regard to prices, he said that control will be exercised over basic consumer goods, in order to ensure an appropriate profitability and a policy will be designed for bringing domestic products on a level with international prices for our most important export products. That policy will be announced soon and its provisions will be applied gradually.

Pay: The minister also informed the legislators that the government has arrived at an agreement with the labor union leaders for a readjustment of the salaries of civil servants and that the total outlay under this heading will amount to 500 million colones.

Minister Saenz stressed the great responsibility and understanding shown in those negotiations by the labor union sectors.

Foreign exchange problems: He said that, in view of the modifications in the field of foreign exchange, of salaries and last year's financial program, the government has decided to develop a new medium-term readjustment program. In order to support it, it has requested funds from the expanded facilities agreement amounting to 240 million colones in special drawing rights and liquidation of a contingency agreement in effect at the time of approval of the agreement.

He announced that a single exchange rate at a flexible rate will be established once the agreement with the International Monetary Fund has been approved. This measure will put an end to the dual exchange rate prevailing temporarily in Costa Rica.

He stated that the government will consult with the International Monetary Fund, so that an understanding may be reached, consistent with its policies and on the basis of the expanded facilities agreement, for purposes of implementing the program for the second and third year. In other words, he reiterated, in the medium term and as soon as foreign exchange is available, the Central Bank will set the single exchange rate.

Saenz stated that this will be done very discreetly, in order to prevent speculation.

Finally, he offered an explanation of the measures that the government will take to solve the problem of attracting foreign exchange.

He said that companies will receive dollars in a specific time period in which they will back up the dollars that they receive with a deposit in colones.

When he indicated the existence of serious economic problems, the finance minister said that the executive branch has to shoulder a great responsibility in solving these problems, but he reminded the Legislative Assembly that it also shares an important part of that responsibility, because without its participation it will be impossible to achieve that improvement of the economy of concern to the country.

He repeated that the country's economic crisis is structural and that, therefore, the efforts of the government and of the Assembly must coincide in attacking the trouble at its roots. "Reducing the debate to seeing mistakes on both sides will only produce sterile results and will make the solutions wisely demanded by the Costa Ricans more remote," he stated.

He pointed out the advisability of avoiding, in this matter, a discussion of inflationary aspects, the errors committed by the government in its earnest desire to find the solution to the problem. What is needed is a serious effort to solve the economic problem. He pointed out that the transitory solutions of agreements with the IMF are not sufficient, but, rather, deep-seated reforms are needed, in order to achieve a balanced development and a solution to the permanent economic crisis.

He believed it advisable for these changes to be made in times of crisis, because, in his opinion, that is a propitious time for making changes that will achieve a radical solution to the problems.

He said that for several decades now our country has been maintaining a deficit in the trade balance with the rest of the countries in the world. We have an economy that does not cover imports with its production capacity, thereby giving rise to all the economic disorder affecting us.

The excess in total expenditure that has been occurring has found expression in an increase in imports, an increase in the current account of balance of payments and in a high amount of foreign debt. To the extent to which we continue to finance our present standard of living in this way, we shall jeopardize the future development of our economy and of the sound bases for the democratic coexistence that this country has enjoyed.

10,042

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

WORKERS IN AFRICA--Yesterday, the Ministry of Public Security warned Costa Rican workers to maintain all necessary caution in case individuals come to offer them supposed work contracts in Africa. Arnulfo Carmona, minister of public Security, said that he had information to the effect that hundreds of Costa Ricans left in the last few weeks attracted by juicy work offers. They were taken to Nigeria and Ivory Coast apparently by means of formalized contracts. They were told that they were going to work on construction of a 500-kilometer road network. According to the report in Carmona's possession, at the time of signature the contractor hands the party concerned 25,000 colones and guarantees him \$3,500 a month. A good number of heavy machinery operators are part of the group of workers contracted. This matter has every appearance of being legal, but "there is much doubt" concerning it, Carmona added. Investigation made up to yesterday has determined that the departure of workers by air began starting in the middle of February. The first group numbered 150. The second left on 4 March and consisted of 200 workers. Also according to Carmona, a third charter flight left yesterday with 150 persons. [Excerpt] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 4A] 10042

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GRAIN EMBARGO LIFTING NOTED--The U.S. Government announced today that it had lifted the grain embargo on the Soviet Union decreed 15 1/2 months ago. Growing protests among U.S. farmers because of the financial losses they were experiencing forced the U.S. Government to make today's decision. Significantly, the announcement comes after Congress set the date for a U.S. agricultural bill that would enable Congress to lift the embargo. [Text] [FL250152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Apr 81]

GAVIN APPOINTMENT SCORED--The Cuban daily GRANMA in its latest edition echoed the alarm the appointment of John Gavin as new U.S. ambassador to Mexico has provoked among Mexican political circles. Gavin is known as a long-time agent of the U.S. espionage services and one of the planners of the imperialist policy against Cuba in the period 1961-1965. The paper refers to charges made in the Mexican daily EL NACIONAL to the effect that Gavin's record indicates that he is dangerous and opposes Mexico's foreign policy. GRANMA notes the tremendous interest the United States has demonstrated in Mexico's oil and points out that throughout history the U.S. imperialist governments have treated Mexico with an openly aggressive and disdainful attitude. The Cuban daily mentions the senate debate on the confirmation of Gavin as ambassador. Several senators spoke about Marxist intervention and an unstable policy in that neighboring country. [Text] [PA252306 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Apr 81]

CEMA LABOR LEADERS CONFERENCE--The 13th Conference of Leaders of State Labor Organizations of CEMA-member countries has ended with the signing of a final protocol by all the delegates and the election of J. Obodowski [of Poland] as chairman. Joaquin Benavides, Cuban Minister-President of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, made the closing remarks and he stressed the fruitful multilateral cooperation within the framework of CEMA. The final declaration of the conference says that reports were debated on practical proposals of the labor organizations concerning the principles and methods for cooperation on, review of and incentives for the introduction of technical work standards and pay for work in industry and construction in CEMA-member countries. Within the framework of the conference, bilateral cooperation programs were signed for the 1981-82 period between the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the State Labor Organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [FL251307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81]

BEST CANECUTTING BRIGADE--PCC politburo member commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia last night conveyed greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the cancutters of the six times millionaire 64th October Revolution anniversary brigade. He made the announcement in the midst of a prolonged applause as he made the closing remarks at the ceremony of presentation of the heroic guerrilla flag, accrediting it as the first brigade in the country to cut six million arrobas of cane in the current harvest. The ceremony was held near the Camilo Cienfuegos sugar mill-refinery. [Text] [FL281935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81 PL]

RISQUET AT CONSTRUCTION MEETING--The workers of the construction ministry have reported a production of 90 million pesos in the month of March and nearly 100 million in April. PCC politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes has stated in his closing remarks at the Sixth Union Assembly meeting of that sector held at the Lazaro Pena Theater. Risquet stressed that the event took place at a time when the members of the builders union are making a great effort in production in honor of the 20th June Victory anniversary. From one end of the island to the other, the builders are struggling for fulfilling the scheduled plan which translates into labor enthusiasm and efficiency. More than 400 delegates attended the meeting. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81 PL]

CSO: 3010/1222

LAW ESTABLISHES TRIBUNAL TO HANDLE CASES OF DETAINEES

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly today passed legislation for the establishment of a tribunal to review cases of detainees, against the background that there should be no interference from any quarters as to its composition.

The Act known as the "Detention Review Tribunal," was piloted by Attorney-General Ronan David at today's emergency session of Parliament.

The only comments on the Bill came from the Opposition Senator R. E. Henry who welcomed the tribunal since according to him "There should be no interference in its composition."

There should be no government, no opposition, no Press, no public interference in the appointment of persons to serve on the tribunal," he told Parliament.
[as published]

Under the Act, the Chief Justice of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court shall appoint the chairman of the tribunal, who must have no less than five years standing as a legal practitioner. The other two members to the tribunal will be appointed by the president.

The Bill makes provision for every detainee to have his case heard "not more than one month after the commencement of his detention, and thereafter during his detention at intervals of not more than three months have his case reviewed by the tribunal."

It allows for the detainee to be entitled to legal counsel at his own expense and to decide whether he wishes to appear at his hearing or be represented by his counsel.

The tribunal will regulate its own proceedings and shall not be bound by the strict rules of evidence. According to the Bill "on any review by the tribunal of the case of a detainee the tribunal may make recommendations concerning the necessity of expediency of continuing his detention to the president, provided that the president shall not be obliged to act in accordance with any such recommendations." In presenting the Bill, Attorney-General Ronan David said that it was in keeping with the island's Constitution which makes provisions for such a tribunal.

DUARTE DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, RIGHTWING MILITARY

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 23-29 Mar 81 pp 44-46

[Interview with Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of El Salvador, by Jesus Seguias in El Salvador; date not given]

[Text] Problems for the Left?

"In El Salvador they can't defeat the army, and the army in turn can't defeat the guerrillas... Things can't go on as they are; it isn't good for the government, for the guerrilla forces, for the United States, or even for us." That was the statement made by Tomas Borge, Sandinist Revolutionary Commander and Nicaragua's minister of the interior.

Hearing this evaluation in the mouth of one of the most radical men in Latin America suggests, to say the least, that the Salvadoran left will have a harder time in its contest for power than the Sandinist forces had.

Unlike Nicaragua, in El Salvador the left will find no overtly dictatorial regime (Somoza didn't hesitate to identify himself definitely with the right), but it has run up against a government that proclaims through all available channels--the communications media in particular--that they are creating "an authentic revolution." Reformism and populism are trying to create space for themselves within the present Salvadoran government junta, because they believe that the worst defeat they can inflict on the left is not a military defeat, but a political defeat. Taking away the "banners" of the opposition is one of the goals of Christian Democracy and of the military who are governing that nation. In this way, they think, they would neutralize the population, which would be enough to defeat the guerrillas.

Another difference between these two revolutionary processes is their international aspect. While the Sandinist Front had the support of international social democracy and Christian Democracy, plus the neutrality of the United States, and the "combative support" of the worldwide left, the Parabundo Marti Front for National Liberation has not had all of these together. Undoubtedly the hardening of the Reagan administration in favor of the Salvadoran junta has greatly weakened the guerrilla offensive. The neutrality of social democracy, caused by the fears of Communist Party domination over the opposition movement, has also helped to diminish the power of the Salvadoran left. And this does not even include the openly favorable attitude of Christian Democracy to the government junta headed by the engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte.

This is the context in which the latest moves, now known to everyone, have taken place: the political and not military aspect of the situation.

BOHEMIA went to El Salvador in order to obtain the opinion of the government junta and of Christian Democracy in that country on the "democratization process," which they all want, but which they cannot seem to coordinate and carry out. Below is an interview with Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the civilian-military junta of El Salvador.

Jose Napoleon Duarte greeted us in the office of the president. He showed great informality, meeting us in shirt sleeves, and speaking to us without the official who took us to his office. This informality is a characteristic of all Central Americans.

In the very same palace where he was deprived of his election victory some years earlier, Jose Napoleon Duarte invited us to talk, now as president of the government junta of El Salvador, which came to power after a military coup in October 1979.

Question: Engineer (that is what everyone calls him), you are considered a civilian leader without sufficient support from a strong party to provide a certain level of stability in the government. This is because of the serious crisis in Salvadoran Christian Democracy. Don't you think that the far right, which still has a great deal of power in the armed forces, might make use of this weakness to topple your government when the time is right?

Answer: There is some danger on the far right. There is danger because there is a structure which held power for 50 years. We have taken away part of their economic power, but there are still other areas of power which we have to keep on taking away from them so that we can lay the foundations for our revolution. But unfortunately the left's actions are strengthening the right. We had

already created the conditions to dismantle the political and military right, but the left attacked them, forcing them to band together to defend themselves, and so a rightwing structure has again been created.

Question: Even in the armed forces?

Answer: The armed forces as an institution does not agree with the far right, so that when they wanted to use the army in a coup d'etat, they failed. They (the far right) have tried four times to overthrow the government, but they have been unable to do so. Perhaps the time when they came closest to their objective was when we arrested Dabuisson and a large number of officers.

But then we learned that Dabuisson was not a prisoner. On the contrary, he was walking around holding press conferences and announcing a military coup.

And if the Left Wins?

Question: And in the election process that you are planning, will you guarantee that all the left may participate on equal terms, say, with Christian Democracy?

Answer: If there is a guerrilla fighter in the mountains who wants to take part, he will have to return to civilian life, he will have to return to democratic life. How? First of all, he has to have a guarantee of safety for his life. That is the pacification process that is being conducted through the amnesty law. The second plan is that they must make a profession of faith in democracy. The left must organize political parties and accept the rules of the democratic system, which of course means giving up the use of violence. I would say that Venezuela has a very clear example of all this.

Question: I think there is a great difference between the case of Venezuela and your case. In Venezuela in the 1960's there were governments established by elections supported by millions of Venezuelans, but you, on the contrary, are a de facto government.

Answer: I think you are mistaken. I am not speaking of the "pacification" process in Venezuela. I am referring to the government that overthrew Perez Jimenez, with Larrazabal at the head, and that government created the conditions for elections and called those elections, with the stipulation that the parties accept the democratic system. That is the step we have to take now, because we are a transitional government.

The Anticommunist Military

Question: Engineer, the Salvadoran military are known for their deeply-rooted anticommunism. Do you think that they, who now hold power in their hands, are going to respect a popular decision that might choose the Marxist-Leninist left as their new leaders?

Answer: If the people decide something, no matter what they may decide, there is no power in the world that can turn back that decision. If the forces you mention want to impose some formula on the people, which is not the free choice of the people, we are not going to accept that. I can not promise anything that doesn't concern what I am going to do and what my party is going to do.

Question: Since you, as president of the government junta, can not promise to guarantee that the result of these elections will be respected....

Answer: No, no. I didn't say that. I said that our plan, our formula, is that the result must be guaranteed. Now, what you are asking me is a speculation. I can't get into speculations.

Question: That's true, but normally so many speculations have some foundation in reality. Experience in Latin America, the case of Chile and Bolivia, is eloquent. Throughout most of this continent the military have been taught for many years to reject communism. Who will deny that the same thing has happened in El Salvador? Don't you think that this is what caused the conviction within the left that some election results favorable [to the left] would not be respected by the military?

Answer: It is not true that the Chilean military did not respect the people's decision to turn power over to those sectors chosen by the people. They turned the power over to Allende. What happened is that there was a social breakdown which happened later, and this social breakdown caused a vacuum of power which caused the military to decide to impose their dictatorship. In Bolivia something else happened....

Question: Excuse me, but there is one significant detail. What some people may consider a "social breakdown" or "decay" may be something quite different to other people. Simply put, perhaps Chile was going through the steps that the leftist government there, a government legitimately formed, believed to be most appropriate. The United States Senate has now shown that destabilizing situations were being directed from the Pentagon in order to create this very "social breakdown" which you mentioned. And all this was intended to produce the coup. Who can deny, for example, that in El Salvador, after a hypothetical victory by the left, and after the left is in control of the government, that this excuse of a "vacuum of power," or "social breakdown" might be used to justify a military coup?

Answer: The thing is that it isn't a matter of discussing what happened in Chile simply as a phenomenon in Chile, but you made a premise that in Chile the decision of the people's vote was not respected, and I say that that is not true, that it was respected, and the power was turned over to those who were elected by the people. About what happened later, I may agree with you there.

Question: How would you describe your government?

Answer: It is a transitional government, oriented toward democracy, toward revolution; I repeat, toward revolution, because we are in a revolutionary process, moving toward the revolution.

Question: Toward a revolution?

Answer: Look, the revolutionary program of this government is much more thorough than all the programs presented by the Communist Party in this country. The other day, in an FAO meeting in Cuba, the question of Fidel and Abreu, when they were speaking with our minister of agrarian reform, was: "But how is it possible that you can be doing a thing of such revolutionary profundity, and people aren't going out into the streets in mass demonstrations?" For no Communist Party in the Americas has done this, not even the Cuban Party....

Question: Didn't they mean, perhaps, that this wasn't true and so there was no massive support from people in the streets?

Answer: No. I think that what is happening is that they only consider actions that are done by the communists. And of course, we aren't going to endanger the Salvadoran people by sending them out into the streets to fight either the communists or the rightwing.

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CSO:3010

SPEECHES BY BISHOP, CARILLON, DEL VALLE MARK RALLY

St George's FREE WEST INDIAN in English 21 Mar 81 pp 8-9

[Text] "While we are here, at this rally, there are many people in uniform, defending the length and breadth of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. People who are here with us in spirit.

What is more important is that, one year ago, many of these people in uniform were just spectators. Today they are now willing, disciplined and organised to fight for the Revolution."

Loud applause greeted this announcement by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard at the March 13 rally in Queen's Park, last week Friday.

About 10,000 people attended the rally, the high point in activities celebrating the second anniversary of the Revolution.

Topping the guest list was the first black and Caribbean cosmonaut, Cuban Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, with Cuban Minister of Health Sergio de Valle and Nicaraguans Comandante Luis Carillon, member of the national directorate and Minister of Culture Fr Ernesto Cardinal.

The rally began with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Governor General Sir Paul Scoon taking salutes and inspecting the security services.

Overhead flew the flags of Grenada, Cuba, Nicaragua and the royal insignia.

The Park was decorated with the Revolution flag of red spot on white background, banners, bunting, and paintings of martyrs of the Revolution.

A group of Pioneer children from St Paul's danced and sang: "Happy birthday to the PRG/it's two years since we've been free/And to all our enemies we say keep your hands/off our precious land."

They were wearing red shorts and white jerseys with red spots on the back and on the front, red letters that spelled out: "We are the future of the Revolution."

Comandante Carillon told the rally in accented English that Grenada and Nicaragua are alike in their "courageous and revolutionary people."

A few years ago, he said, when Gairy's dictatorship subjected Grenada, it was just a little island and few people knew where it was.

"But today, this has changed. Grenada is present in all international fora, people everywhere in the world talk of Grenada with great respect and admiration, because Grenada is an example for all the people in the Eastern Caribbean and in the whole of Latin America.

Because of this, he noted, the imperialists were wasting a lot of money to organise a propaganda campaign against Grenada. But, he said, "the people are demonstrating to imperialism that Grenadians don't sell themselves out and Grenadians never surrender."

And, "the Sandinistas feel deeply in brotherhood with you."

Nicaragua is also a small and poor country, that had to fight "a long and brutal war to liberate ourselves from dictatorship.

"And we are receiving problems still. They have suspended aid. They think that these pressures can defeat us. But none of imperialism pressures can divert us from our revolutionary goals."

Minister del Valle, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, warned Grenadians that external reactionary forces were rising up and that the enemies of Grenada were the same enemies of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and all peoples fighting for progress.

Revolutionary people now must be alert and vigilant, he said, because in recent times, "imperialism has increased its aggressive activities in the region and is threatening to go back to the cold war."

He cited the US recent military operations in the Panama Canal Zone, estimated at costing \$2.6 million (EC) a day, as proof of its aggressive tendencies toward the Caribbean.

"Who are they trying to intimidate?" he asked. "Haven't they learned that it is impossible to defeat a determined and armed people?"

While revolutionary peoples want peace, with dignity, liberty and independence, "we must be prepared to defend our homeland from any form of aggression against the main enemy of mankind--US imperialism."

Minister del Valle said he was satisfied to see the excellent relations among the PRC and the people and the Cuban workers.

"When a revolution can count on people like yours, and on staunch, brave and bold leadership, then all imperialism's counter-revolutionary efforts will be defeated," he said.

PM Bishop said the celebration came at a time of serious crisis in the world, when illiteracy, malnutrition and diseases were on the increase, a time of

serious environmental decay, a time when the richest countries in the world were closing down hospitals and schools, and cutting down on loans, subsidies and welfare grants to the poorest people.

Yet, Grenada was opening schools and hospitals and increasing scholarships, in the face of these difficulties, "and we believe it is possible for progress, for the country to move forward."

This, he said, was because the PRG believed in being honest with the people, putting the people at the centre of all state activities and developing the country in accordance with its realities and the needs of the people.

"Even with our limited resources, capital formation and population, it's possible," he said.

The PRG, he said, was making a conscious attempt to transform the economy and make Grenada more self-sufficient and make the productive sector begin to pay for itself.

He believed that progress would be made if developing countries continued to struggle for a new international economic order, for better markets for science and technology, and if they tried to help each other.

This concept of south-to-south relations the PRG was putting into practice in mutual cooperation with Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Middle East and African countries.

PM Bishop noted that hand in hand with the economic crisis went the decline of world peace, and that "this present dangerous period we are living in is going to act as a fetter to hold back our progress."

Present arms expenditure in the world is \$1200 billion (EC), which he said, could build 60 million two-bedroom houses, like those now being built at True Blue.

PM Bishop also discussed the dangerous concepts some countries were now developing, such as using food as a tactical weapon to force countries into submission.

Another was condemning freedom fighters as international terrorists and a third was linkage, using what happened in one part of the world to justify retaliating on other parts of the world.

In justifying attempts to attack Grenada, he said, they say it is close to their oil routes, they speak of their investment in the region and of the "domino theory"--that if one country has a revolution, others will follow.

PM Bishop then presented an award, donated by the United Kingdom-Grenada Friendship Association to Worker of the Year Norris "Coonyahr" Edwards. Other awards went to football and cricket coach Peron Sampat Harbin, footballers Alston George of St Mark's and Peter Pounder, tennis coach Cairon "Redman" Charles, and Pappy McCreft, who has been keeping the Park's grounds "beautiful for 30 years."

A military parade followed with members of the People's Revolutionary Army, militia, police, prisons, cadets, scouts and nurses.

BRIEFS

SPICE INDUSTRY--Grenada's Education Minister Brother George Louison says the People's Revolutionary Government is now in a process of assessing the importance of the spice industry to the island's economy. Brother Louison was at the time delivering the opening address at this morning's regional workshop focusing on the spice industry in the Caribbean which is taking place in St Georges. He also said that the PRG was looking at ways to increase Grenada's production of spice in this the year of agriculture and agroindustries. [Excerpt] [FL272325 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81 FL]

COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE--Grenada has put its first commercial aircraft into operation. It started today with the island's Bandeirante 18-seater aircraft making its maiden voyage between Grenada, Barbados and Trinidad. The plane is expected to boost the local tourist industry since it will eliminate some of the air transport problems visitors face while coming to Grenada. The aircraft has been leased to the regional carrier Liat and will therefore be at the disposal of all the peoples of the region. The 18-seater was bought from the Brazilian Government by the People's Revolutionary Government at a cost of 4 million dollars. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81 FL]

AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE--St Georges, Grenada, 26 Apr (CANA)--A national airport development committee has been officially launched here, it was announced today. Government officials said that the committee will be required to raise funds for the construction of Grenada's International Airport at Point Saline. The committee will also carry out a study on the infrastructure of the airport, the construction of terminal and tower building, and the building of more tourist facilities. According to the announcement, the committee comprises members of both the public and private sector, as well as youth groups and student organizations throughout the country. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that the establishment of the committee was to ensure that the airport project would be completed in "the best way possible". [Text] [FL271902 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 26 Apr 81]

CONGRATULATIONS TO ZIMBABWE--St Georges, Grenada, 24 Apr (CANA)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has sent a congratulatory message to Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on the occasion of his country's first anniversary of independence. The text of the message reads: "On behalf of the government and people of Grenada, and on my own behalf, I extend warm fraternal greetings to you, the government and people of Zimbabwe on the first anniversary of your independence. "It is a feeling [as received] of deep pride that I extend these greetings to a people who led such a heroic and principled struggle against the forces of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism. "The People's Revolutionary Government look forward very much to the strengthening and deepening of relations between our two countries." [Text] [FL242055 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 24 Apr 81]

BOATS FROM CUBA--Four new fishing boats have arrived in Grenada, as the Cuban Government and people continue their internationalist assistance. The boats bring to six the number of boats Grenada has received from Cuba since the economic and technical agreement was signed last year by the two revolutionary governments. The first two boats, the "Edith M" and the "Fedon," are being used to train fishermen at the Grenada Fisheries School, from which 15 students have already graduated. A further 16, including two women, are now undergoing training. The boats, which arrived last Tuesday, took seven days to complete the journey. They will be used in setting up the Grenada Fisheries Corporation, and are expected to increase greatly the amount of fish being caught at the moment. At present the fish being caught are salted and canned at the Fisheries Processing Plant, in True Blue, St George's. Also arriving were four Cuban fisheries teachers who will continue teaching Grenadian fishermen modern fishing techniques. Four more fishing boats are expected later this year. [By Ken Lewis] [Text] [St George's FREE WEST INDIAN in English 21 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES PPP OF PLANNING TO DISRUPT ECONOMY

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Home Affairs Minister, Stanley Moore yesterday accused Minority Party, the People's Progressive Party [PPP], of formulating plans to disrupt the national economy./

In a statement issued yesterday, /Cde Moore/ has stressed that every effort was being taken by his Ministry to prevent the PPP from thwarting the government's efforts to establish a prosperous and just society based on the principles of socialist democracy.

The following is the statement issued by Cde Moore:

The Ministry of Home Affairs is in receipt of information that the Minority Party, the PPP, is in the process of formulating plans to create disruption in the sugar industry and in other areas where the national economy was likely to be affected.

From reports received, the PPP, in concert with its industrial arm, GAWU, has also identified drainage and irrigation schemes as areas where it intends to create industrial unrest among employees.

Machinery

/“In pursuance of these plans, officials of GASU have been visiting the employees on certain projects and have been attempting to discredit the duly recognised unions in those areas and to encourage workers to come out on strike and to damage the machinery that was being used on these projects./

“In addition, officials of GAWU and other persons recently obstructed several trucks which were transporting spare parts and accessories for workers on one of these projects, thus causing the trucks to be diverted.

“In recent times also, there has been a series of strikes of short duration in the sugar industry which has taken its toll on the efforts to increase production in the industry. Indeed, these strikes appear to bear some relation to statements recently made by the Leader of the Minority Party while on visits overseas.

GUYSUCO's Chairman is already on record as stating that these strikes are invariably called whenever an estate is about to achieve its maximum level of output, in the process of which the grievance procedure laid down is often disregarded.

/This is but another example of the irresponsible attitude of the Minority Party which clearly has no regard for the working class whose very livelihood depends on the success of the industries in which they work./

"It is the interest of every Guyanese, especially the workers in the sugar, bauxite, rice and drainage and irrigation sectors, to be more vigilant and ensure that these destabilisers are not successful in their plans to disturb the prevailing peace and to sabotage the economy.

"In conclusion, the Ministry of Home Affairs wishes to assure the public that every effort is being taken to prevent the PPP from thwarting the government's efforts to establish a prosperous and just society based on the principles of socialist democracy." (GNA)

CSO: 3025

JOINT VENTURES WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ARE PLANNED

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 29 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[Text] /The Governments of Guyana, and of Trinidad and Tobago--and/or their nationals--will be involved in a number of joint ventures. These include--by Guyana--the processing timber resources, the supply of hollow and claybricks, and economic cooperation in shipping and alumina sales, to the island.

This follows a meeting last week in Trinidad in which among other things, Guyana Airways Corporation and British West Indian Airways agreed on various areas of practical cooperation./ [in boldface]

The following statement was issued on Friday, March 27, at the end of talks between the official representatives of the Governments of Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago in Port-of-Spain.

A meeting of officials, committed to further economic cooperation between Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, was held at the Trinidad Hilton, March 25-27, 1981. The Trinidad and Tobago delegation was led by His Excellency Mr Basil Pitt of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Guyana delegation by His Excellency Mr L.E. Ramo, Guyana's Ambassador to the USA.

On the question of BWIA/Guyana Airways Corporation relations, it was agreed that CAC would continue to facilitate the viability of BWIA in a number of ways.

It was agreed to recommend that both BWIA and CAC may be permitted to establish their own offices overseas, which will enable them to handle their own marketing, sales and reservations activities. BWIA also agreed to accept CAC tickets which will enable passengers using these tickets to travel through the BWIA system.

In addition the two airlines will continue to meet to explore areas of practical cooperation and rationalization of operations which are in their mutual interest. It was also agreed to recommend the initiation of negotiations for the conclusion of an air services agreement.

The meeting also considered a range of possible joint ventures between the two governments and/or their nationals, including the processing facilities for Guyana's timber resources for marketing in Trinidad and Tobago. The ability and willingness of Guyana to supply hollow blocks and claybricks to Trinidad and Tobago was noted by the meeting. The possible expansion of the capacity of Guyana's factory will be considered as the subject of an urgent study.

In order to train the possible joint ventures recommended, the two governments will be asked to consider a visit to Guyana of industry and Government experts of Trinidad and Tobago.

BRIEFS

UNION COMPLAINTS--The governing body of the International Labour Organisation [ILO] has thrown out allegations made by four local trade unions against the Guyana Government. The four unions which have been dubbed "anti-Government unions," the National Association of Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Employees (NAACIE), the University of Guyana Staff Association (UGSA), the Clerical and Commercial Workers Union (CCMU) and the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union (GAGU) had made a number of allegations against the government. These allegations were examined at the 214th session of the governing body of the ILO and later thrown out. The unions had accused the government of not implementing a public sector collective agreement providing for minimum salary and wage increases for 1977, 1978 and 1979 and of not implementing another agreement for the sugar industry. They had also accused the government of withdrawing normal annual increments from workers and claimed that the government had taken anti-union measures during a strike by arresting the President of the CCMU Gordon Todd and dismissing and penalising workers. [Excerpt] [Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 8 Mar 81 p 1]

FARM, INDUSTRY INVESTMENT--The projected budgeted increase for the Guyana Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank [GaiBank] disbursement programme, from \$25.3 M in 1980 to \$45M this year resulted in part from the new agricultural activities expected to come on stream in the Mahaica/Mahaicony/-Abery, Black Bush Polder and Tapakuma Projects. This was set out in a document from GAI BANK in relation to its mission and dispensation of credit for January, 1981. Additionally, disbursements for loans approved in 1980 for the Industrial Sector, were expected to be taken up in 1981. The total disbursements for Agriculture and Industry are projected at \$27.1M and \$17.6M respectively. According to GAI BANK, the four main categories for Agricultural disbursements are: Arable Crops-\$18.4M; Permanent Crops-\$5.2M; Livestock-\$5.8M; and Fishing-\$2.6M. Under arable crops, the total disbursement for rice was projected at \$13.2M, which was more than 70 per cent of the total disbursement amount. Most of this allocation is to be used to purchase tractors and combines, as well as smaller inputs. The \$3.2M for sugar-cane and \$2M for food crops will be used for purchasing capital inputs, small equipment and production credit. A similar condition holds for the allocation for livestock, permanent crops and fishing. Forestry and related activities are expected to utilize more than 60 per cent of the Industrial Disbursement Budget. [Excerpt] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 12 Mar 81 p 3]

SUGAR WORKERS MOBILIZATION--A massive mobilisation exercise has been launched by the Ministry of National Development to reap a large acreage of sugar cane on the East Bank and thereby save the Diamond sugar crop. The exercise, launched, Tuesday, with members and supporters of the People's National Congress and members of the Young Socialist Movement participating, proposes to involve some 1,000 volunteers--mainly supporters of the ruling P.N.C. on weekends to reap the large acreage of cane. According to a senior official of the National Development Ministry, the Diamond Estate had been hit by inclement weather and an acute labor shortage and these two factors were responsible for the crop remaining unharvested. The volunteers, the official explained, will be paid at the same rate as the regular cane cutters. In addition, the regular cane cutters are also being encouraged to participate in the weekend exercise. The official was not in a position to deal with allegations that some persons were compelling people to participate in the exercise. He stressed, however, that it was against the policy of both the Party and the Government to compel persons to join in the effort to save the canes. He said the response so far has been so heartening that any kind of compulsion was totally unnecessary. [Excerpts] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025

'DAILY NEWS' SUGGESTS UNION APPROVAL OF IMF AGREEMENT

FL281920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1903 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Apr (CANA)--The Jamaica DAILY NEWS today suggested that the prime minister, in the interest of getting an aid agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) off the ground, should meet with all trade unions to seek common ground. The paper noted that so far three of the major unions had made public their dissatisfaction with and/or apprehension over aspects of the terms of the agreement under which Jamaica gets 698 million dollars U.S. over three years.

It noted that while the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union--one of the largest unions--had welcomed the removal of "Guidelines," the National Workers Union (NWU), also another large union and the industrial arm of the opposition People's National Party, was of the view that the new arrangements would prove "a more awesome burden" for workers and that the unions should not be lured into a false sense of relief.

The Jamaica Association of Local Government Workers (JALGO) and earlier the National Union of Democratic Teachers (NUDT) made known their rejection of the 3-year pay plan proposed under the agreement. "We anticipate that more resistance to the public sector plan will emerge from other units representing nurses, teachers, the security forces, for example, and while there can be no guarantee that Prime Minister Seaga and his team will be able to get the unions to accept that formula, we think that the effort should start from now to ensure that all channels, through which some level of unanimity can be reached, are utilized."

CMA 3015/1008

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH CANADA--Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Apr (CANA)--A 16-member Canadian private sector mission has identified 16 potential joint venture projects which may be pursued with Jamaican businessmen. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Industrial Corporation Division manager for the Caribbean, John Wanczycki, said no monetary estimate could yet be given to the projects. The joint ventures discussed included the manufacture of security hardware, low-cost housing, wood components for housing, green bean seedling production, jeans and suit manufacturing, hotel leasing and/or acquisition, sugar cane separation technology and condominium development. Further talks on the projects are expected in 2 weeks time. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 28 Apr 81 FL]

CSO: 3025/1008

CONGRESSMEN TO TOUR EUROPE ON MARITIME MATTERS

FL281344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0159 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Apr (NOTIMEX)--A group of nine members of the Chamber of Deputies' Fishing and Maritime Commissions today began a working visit to Spain, England and France for the purpose of conducting studies dealing with fishing and maritime matters in those countries. The studies the deputies will conduct include legislation, regulation and control and patrol of the seas, social security in the fishing industry, exploitation of natural resources and economic policy developed by those countries to protect the fishing industry.

While in Spain, the legislators will observe the construction of six frigates and 18 trawlers ongoing in that country at a cost of 144 million dollars to the Mexican government.

The delegation of legislators is formed by Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) members Jorge Montufar Araujo, chairman of the Fisheries Commission; Armando Rafael Herrera Morales, chairman of the Maritime Commission; Armando Transvina Taylor; Palemon Bojorquez Atondo; Eugenio Rosales Gutierrez; and Juan Maldonado Pereda. Augusto Sanchez Lozada and Rafael G. Moran Alvarez of the National Action Party (PAN) and Hugo Loreto Amapo Gonzalez of the Workers' Socialist Party (PST) are also members of the delegation.

CSO: 3010/1221

SANDINISM'S FUTURE IDEOLOGICAL COURSE OF ACTION ANALYZED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Mario Alfaro Alvarado]

[Text] In an operation similar to what is done with fractions in arithmetic, the national leadership of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] has reduced the government junta from five members to three. And again as in arithmetic, the value of the fraction has stayed the same, since the junta is still dependent on the national leadership.

Many conjectures have been made since the announcement of the transformation of the five member group into a triumvirate, but not all these conjectures cover the same area. Some of them concern just the structural transformation of this government body.

To understand the situation a little better, we have to consider all its aspects. In the first place, the triumvirate will keep the government safe from resignations that could lead it toward new political crises. This means that the FSLN hopes there will be no further resignations from the junta.

As a consequence of this, the power is now being centralized in the hands of a person who is both a member of the junta (and its coordinator) and a member of the national leadership of the FSLN. In this way they hope that decisions will be made with no dissenting voice and with no opposition within the junta itself.

The resignation of Dr Cruz, presumably expected by the national leadership, did not lead to a political crisis, but it did lead to a unilateral decision on the part of the Front. This decision further violates once again the letter and the spirit of the Fundamental Statute, which in article 11 states: "The Government Junta will consist of the five persons issuing this Fundamental Statute, appointed by the revolutionary movement from among the different political and socioeconomic sectors of Nicaragua."

This article was violated with the resignation of Mr Robelo and of Mrs Violeta Chamorro, and with their replacement by Dr Cruz and Dr Cordova Rivas.

From that time forward, the entire legal structure which forms the foundation for the Fundamental Statute has been precarious and shaky since at that time the Front assumed the functions that belonged to the "revolutionary movement," as stated in the Fundamental Statute.

The appointment of Dr Cruz as ambassador to Washington is being used to cover up his resignation from the five-member junta. Then this appointment will be used to make an effort to improve relations between Nicaragua and the United States, with the understanding that the governments of both countries share this intention.

It has been said that Dr Cruz will not stay very long on the banks of the Potomac, but it is expected that during his time there he will make a great effort to improve Nicaraguan-U.S. relations. It seems unlikely that the personal efforts of Ambassador Cruz will be sufficient for these relations to improve. There will have to be a more positive attitude on the part of the civilian-military junta for Washington to make some concessions to the Nicaraguan Government.

There persists in Nicaragua a feeling of insecurity and a lack of confidence, which are impeding our economic reconstruction. This situation has been seriously worsened by the decline in coffee prices, the drop in sugar production, and losses in the cotton crop caused by nature.

Two limits--the uneasiness caused by this domestic uncertainty, and the hopes for a lessening in diplomatic tensions with the United States--seem to define the course that the Sandinists will have to follow. The course they select will determine whether the economic situation improves or whether it deteriorates to unsuspected depths.

Here we come to the critical and definitive point of the issue. The members of the national leadership will have to make a decision, will have to select one of the only two possible options they have facing them: either to radicalize the process or to democratize it. Neither of these options is desirable for the Front, considering the way in which its leaders view the political and economic problems of Nicaragua. But they will have to choose either one or the other of these two options.

A choice between radicalization and democratization is not at all easy for the Sandinists. Choosing radicalization would mean eliminating the few freedoms still remaining and imposing a regime similar to the Cuban regime, with lines for everything, with rationing, with

police measures, and with much discontent everywhere. Choosing democratization would mean giving greater freedoms, allowing the political parties to operate, lightening or eliminating the controls that are stifling trade, industry, and production in general, promulgating an amnesty for political offenses, restoring properties which were unjustly taken to their owners, and giving a date in the near future for convening a constituent assembly, along with a date for general elections.

So it is not so easy to choose either one or the other. The Marxist-Peninist project of the Front could collapse. This would mean gambling everything on one toss of the dice, and such moves should not be made in politics.

Therefore, the dangerous course toward radicalization cannot be undertaken as a voluntary act on the part of the Sandinists, but only as a necessity imposed by political circumstances. For the Front does not want to assume total responsibility for taking an extreme step. This was implied by the strong man of the junta when he said that if an economic embargo were placed on Nicaragua, there would be no other choice but to radicalize the process.

From the foregoing we can see that the democratization or radicalization of the revolutionary process will determine the course of relations between the governments of Managua and Washington.

In such a situation, what should be the attitude of the Nicaraguan people? Should they sit back with their arms folded in an attitude of waiting with fatalistic resignation? Of course not. The Nicaraguan people, and not diplomatic relations between Managua and Washington, should decide whether Nicaragua will have a regime similar to Fidel Castro's Cuban regime, or whether the revolutionary process should move as soon as possible toward a true democratization.

Sandinism is confronted with an alternative and it must choose one of these two options. To do so it will have to weigh all the real possibilities so that it can make a decision in line with the people's aspirations. But the Nicaraguan people have already chosen democracy. For their struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and their firm determination to achieve a life in conditions of democratically organized freedoms mean nothing else.

7679
CSO: 3010

ROBELO COMMENTS ON RECENT EVENTS AFFECTING MDN, OTHER ISSUES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Alfonso Robelo, leader of the MDN, by Pedro J. Chamorro B. on 21 March 81 in Nicaragua]

[Text] The engineer Alfonso Robelo, the leader of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], on Saturday spoke with LA PRENSA shortly after returning from Costa Rica.

Robelo covered the main issues which have been in the news in the past week. The interview follows.

Question: Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado has accused you of going to Costa Rica on private business and leaving the country in a critical situation. What do you think of that charge?

Answer: First of all, I have always worked hard, and consequently Dr Ramirez M. should not find it surprising for me to go to Costa Rica on business. I have worked all my life; I have never written stories. Secondly, there is a party here, the MDN, which has a leadership: I am not the MDN. The MDN consists of a huge number of Nicaraguans who have a leadership that is ready to face any type of crisis. Let me say in passing, that we have not stirred up the crisis; it has been manipulated and directed by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] government.

Question: What do you say about the statement that was released by the FSLN, approving of all the events that happened last weekend?

Answer: This marks the end of pluralism in Nicaragua. They have defined pluralism as only "inside the revolution," and for them, "revolution" means the same thing as the Sandinist Front. For that reason, in order to act within this pluralism, one must be docile, obedient, and totally committed to the Sandinist Front. Those of us who are not committed to the FSLN but rather to the true revolution apparently don't have any rights to these civic expressions.

Question: You have been accused of suffering from the terrible disease called "presidential fever." Commander Ortega said that the people suffering from this disease were the 19 July politicians who have been dreaming of becoming president in order to become millionaires. What do you say about that?

Answer: I think that when a person has this disease of "presidential fever" in order to serve his people, in order to not confuse the interests of the party and the interests of the government, to try to truly reconstruct the nation, to work to benefit the vast majority of the people, then that is a legitimate aspiration for all the people of Nicaragua. And if that is what Commander Ortega considers to be the "crime" or "disease" of "presidential fever," well, that doesn't matter. I have it. Even though it may entail risks, I am ready to bear these risks in order to serve the Nicaraguan people.

Question: What do you have to say about the accusations that you have been "playing with fire"?

Answer: I think that we were playing with patriotism. I think that some others have been playing with fire, and that their position may have great repercussions in the future.

They are the ones who have been playing with fire. We had a permit authorized by the minister of the interior to hold a civic meeting, but they, while with one hand they gave us this permission, with the other hand they stirred up mobs which blocked this expression of patriotism.

This means that Nicaragua has shown the world that the days of violence have still not ended here.

Question: Do you think that the non-Marxist parties are uniting around democratic and pluralist principles?

Answer: Yes. They are moving in this direction, and I think that this organic unity is becoming even more essential now, when clear signals are being given that we are going back to a dictatorship, which is very little different from the dictatorships found throughout the Americas and throughout the entire world.

Question: What do you say about the challenge of the MDN to the FSLN to participate in a "Face the People" show on television?

Answer: I think that if the FSLN follows its own rules, it will have to give this opportunity to the Nicaraguan people to hear, without censorship, without "loaded" questions, what the two political parties which took an active part in the overthrow of the dictatorship think. These are parties which the people should respect and which should respect each other.

Question: Why do you think that the FSLN is disturbed about being called a "party"?

Answer: I think that they want to continue to operate in terms of their old concept that they are the "vanguard" of all the people, and so the idea of a "party" would be divisive. They wanted to monopolize everything, to be the ones who issue all the orders.

They have not lost their idea of being, or of continuing to be, the ones who make everyone else bow to their will.

Question: What was your reaction to the recent "graffitti" painted on the house of Mrs Violeta de Chamorro and the labelling of Mrs Margarita Cardenal de Chamorro a traitor? These two events occurred almost simultaneously.

Answer: I was indignant to learn that we have stooped so low, especially when we find that all this is being instigated and manipulated by the most radical sectors of the FSLN government. I think that this shows that the campaign of hatred is producing results. Now there are uncontrolled people doing such things, and the people in power are not trying to guide them in a mature and responsible manner, but are allowing them to commit their deeds of violence openly.

This is producing, both at home and abroad, a really dismal image of the situation in Nicaragua at this time.

Question: Do you think that this sort of disrespect may one day turn against the very people who are now instigating it?

Answer: A person who lives in a glass house shouldn't throw stones.

Question: What are the MDN's plans now that civic outlets have been practically closed to it?

Answer: We think that there is still room for patriotic action, and that even though the area of mass meetings, such as was to have been held in Nandaime, may have been closed to the MDN, there are still other outlets for action.

The MDN has an enormous responsibility to all the Nicaraguan people who have placed their hopes in our party, so we must continue to move forward in this struggle.

This means that if these ways are closed to us, I think that we, using our great creativity and ingenuity, will have to seek alternate ways, always within the patriotic struggle, so that the Nicaraguan revolution may correct its errors.

We believe that even though the Nandaime meeting was not actually held, it does exist; this means that Nandaime lives on in spirit, and the patriotic struggle still goes on.

NEW LAW ON LAND LEASES BENEFITS SMALL FARMERS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] On 17 March LA GACETA published the text of the "regulatory law on rural land leases" which protects small farmers who lease a small amount of land to grow their crops, since it enables them to rent from their landlord the same lands that they worked in the past, and the landlords cannot refuse to rent these lands to them.

This provision of the revolutionary government will put an end to the old problem that small farmers who did not own land have faced year after year. At the end of each agricultural season, the landowners used to look for other tenants, causing a complete lack of stability for the small farmers.

Furthermore, the decree of 17 March 1981 (no 671) confirms decree 230 of 5 January 1980 which states that lands left idle, whose owners do not show by positive actions their intention to cultivate these lands, "may be taken in charge by the state, which may lease them and collect the rent for these lands, which will then be given to the landowner at the end of the agricultural season."

The same decree also states that if the landowner demonstrates his intention to cultivate the land which has been taken in charge by the state because it was left idle, the land will be returned to him at the end of the agricultural season.

Thousands of Persons To Benefit

In order to be able to determine which sectors will benefit from the law on land leases, we will use some statistics from 1976.

In 1976 in Nicaragua there were 102,000 farms, which means over 100,000 producers. Of these farmers, 58,000 worked their own lands, and 54,000 worked lands they did not own.

Of the 54,000 who worked lands they did not own, half of them worked leased lands, and the rest worked lands they occupied, lands for which another owner held title, as tenants, sharecroppers, etc. So there were about 24,000 farmers who worked leased farmlands.

It is important to point out that of these 24,000 or more lessees who will benefit from this new law, over 20,000 are small farmers who work less than 5 manzanas [land measurement unit].

The End of Anxiety

Now the farmers will not have to worry about whether they will have any land to farm or not, and whether the landowners will refuse to rent to them.

BARRICADA traveled through several areas in the Pacific region to learn how the small and medium farmers feel about the promulgation of this decree.

Isaac Velazquez, a small farmer from Losoltega, felt that the decree is a fair and proper step on the part of the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta], which has made its own the most heart-felt needs of the small and medium farmers. Before this many landowners have conducted their business by renting their land, and they have often kept the farmers in a state of worry, "in total anxiety," because they would rent to the highest bidder.

Uriel Vargas, a cotton farmer from Malpaisillo, added that the decree will benefit the poor farmer who **was forced** to rent poor lands; the price per manzana can now not exceed 100 cordobas, with the exception of lands leased for cotton. Prices for this land "will be determined separately"; last year the price was 300 cordobas per manzana.

A Timely Response

We should mention that right now, despite the fact that we are living through the heart of the revolution, many landowners have been threatening their tenants, saying that they will drop them once the 1980-1981 season is over.

So we can see that decree 671 is a timely response on the part of the JGRN to protect thousands of small farmers in various parts of the country.

State Intervention in Idle Lands

Decree 671 also sets limits. Comrade Vargas has 10 years for growing cotton.

Jesus Reyes from the Los Ranjones area of Posoltega said that the decree will help small and medium farmers. "If it is obeyed, the traditional farmers will not have to worry any more, because now the landowners will have to rent lands to them again, and at a fair price," he said.

He added that the decree should stipulate the price for poor lands, and thus make a distinction between good agricultural lands and unsuitable lands, because there are many people who rent infertile hillside lands at 100 cordobas per manzana.

Alfredo Melendez from El Viejo said that the decree is nothing else but the response of the revolution to benefit the exploited classes.

7679

CSO: 3010

REGIONAL REORGANIZATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM DESCRIBED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] In accordance with the reorganization of the Ministry of Development and Agrarian Reform (MIDINRA), the 18 regions in which the national territory was originally divided for the purpose of agrarian reform will in future comprise 7 regions, with the Department of Managua constituting Region II. Eight public ownership sector enterprises, including agricultural and agroindustrial enterprises, will function in this region. They are the Ernesto Corea Agroindustrial Enterprise, the La Cometa Enterprise, the Gustavo Adolfo Arguello Starch Enterprise, the Julio Buitrago Sugar Enterprise, the Ramon Raudales Meat Enterprise, the Adolfo Garcia Barboza Coffee Enterprise, the Roger Dashon Arguello Dairy Enterprise and the Armando Talavera Farm Enterprise.

The Ernesto Corea Agroindustrial Enterprise is engaged in the processing of coffee and the roasting of this golden bean and grains.

It provides permanent employment for 200 heads of families and temporary work for 300 workers.

La Cometa is a dairy product processing and pasteurizing plant at which in addition to milk, cream, cream cheese, sherbet and flavored milk products are produced. This enterprise employs 205 comrades.

The Gustavo Adolfo Arguello Starch Enterprise processes yuca to obtain starch for industrial processing sold to textile plants, paint factories, the match factory, laboratories, etc. The administrative and industrial processing departments employ 22 workers, and the number of employees engaged in these activities or benefiting from them increases substantially during the sowing season.

The Julio Buitrago Sugar Enterprise, previously known as the Montelimar Sugar Mill, had an area of 7,000 manzanas planted in sugar cane during the 1980-81 season, from which it is currently producing sugar in a volume of up to 580,000 quintals. An innovation in the activity of this sugar mill is the assembly of 20 cane trailers, which were traditionally imported, thus avoiding the export of foreign exchange and providing work to mechanics, welders and factory workers who during the dead season are normally unemployed. More than 2,000 workers are employed in the field and approximately 800 comrades work in the plant.

The Ramon Raudales Meat Enterprise in Managua is engaged in the raising, development, and fattening of cattle. The enterprise has 7 complexes which together cover an area of 72,336 manzanas, on which 18,200 head of cattle and 1,230 head of horses are cared for.

It provides permanent employment for 512 workers and temporary employment for 77.

The Adolfo Garcia Barberena Enterprise is engaged in the production of coffee and in the processing of its own harvest. It employs 1,200 permanent workers and 2,000 temporary ones during the harvest season.

This enterprise has 3,199 manzanas planted with coffee, 386 of them mechanized, 107 semi-mechanized and 2,615 in traditional coffee. The enterprise has six wet processing units and two dry ones.

The Armando Talavera Farm Enterprise manages 7 complexes engaged in the cultivation of 14,000 manzanas of various crops, including sorghum, corn, figs, sesame, cotton, bananas, yuca, sisal hemp, fruit and vegetable crops. The Armando Talavera farm enterprises provide seasonal employment for 524 workers, permanent jobs for 168.

The Roger Dushon Enterprise is engaged in dairy production. It manages 11 production units, 8 of which provide the processing and pasteurizing plants with about 218,000 gallons of milk a month. In all, the enterprise has 8,935 head of cattle, and provides employment for 495 permanent workers and 70 seasonal ones. In 1980, this enterprise reached a production level of 1.377 million gallons of milk, exceeding the goal set for the year, which was 1.214 million gallons. The goal set for 1981 is production of two million gallons of this vital liquid.

The MIDINRA administration has succeeded in reactivating the dairy production units, enabling them in the majority of cases to exceed the maximum previous production levels. Currently the enterprise is producing approximately 70 percent of the industrialized dairy production received by the milk processing plants in the Department of Managua, which is the equivalent of almost 25 percent of the national total delivered to the plants.

The average production per cow, which is the measure for true efficiency in production, was 1.94 gallons six months after the popular triumph. Twelve months later, an average of 2.59 gallons per cow has been reached. Thus the production of the dairy units in Region II was 90,022 gallons in January of 1981, whereas production of 198,976 gallons was achieved by December of that same year.

In the list of the 30 leading dairy producers in the country, according to comparative statistics for 1980 (see table), we find that the 8 production units of the Roger Dushon Enterprise ranked between 2d and 5th, 8th and 11th, and 23d, revealing the efficiency of our technicians and the effort made by the producers to increase production.

These enterprises have the function, among others, of creating economic surplus, making it possible to develop projects of a social nature.

Social Programs for Region II

In Region II, the MIDINRA has developed a health program which has a mobile medical unit. From February 1980 to February 1981, medical care was provided to 16,490 comrades in the various production units of these enterprises.

The small hospital which functions at the Julio Buitrago Sugar Enterprise serves a population of 7,000 persons, seeing an average of 250 patients daily.

Medical care is provided at the La Complots Enterprise twice a week. The Adolfo Garcia Coffee Enterprise has had a doctor and a nursing aide to provide care for the workers since January of this year.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Region II has trained 60 field workers as health personnel in courses financed by the farm enterprises. The meat and dairy enterprises in the region have also trained 15 comrades in the coffee growing zone to manage the oral rehydration units (URO), of which 4 have been established at the El Canon, El Callan, El Trabajo and La Revolution farms.

Courses on soybean processing and for nutrition promotion have also been offered. In the supply sector, the establishment of 15 rural supply centers (CAR) has been sponsored. Other programs for the benefit of the rural workers, including education and recreation, all have the support of the MIDINRA. Among the activities of the physical planning department of Region II during 1980 were the construction of 10 housing units at the El Peru Coffee Plantation and apartments accommodating 96 persons at the El Trabajo farm. Kitchens and public dining rooms were also built. The coffee processing facilities at the Revolution and El Canon plantations were rehabilitated, and electrification was provided for the El Canon and Santa Julia farms. In addition, a total 67 km of roads were repaired, all of them in the Managua coffee growing zone.

Within the milk enterprise, 7 latrines and 24 housing units were built at the El Escobillar farm, and the plantation house was rebuilt at the El Trabajo farm. Improvements were also made in the farm infrastructure, as well as topographical surveying and redesigning of the irrigation installations.

Within Region II, 117 small and average producers' cooperatives which received aid from the central PROCAMPO [Peasant Program] are functioning. The total number of cooperative members in this region comes to 1,916 producing comrades, including owners and tenants of the land - under various forms of land usage.

The technical aid provided by the PROCAMPO of the MIDINRA to the cooperatives in Region II is the responsibility of 17 technicians.

The small and average farm producers in Managua received financing totaling 3,484 million cordobas during the 1980-81 production cycle for the cultivation of 1,528 manzanas of corn, 1,945 of sorghum, 1,912 of beans, 229 of brown sorghum, 431 of garden vegetables, 363 of beans, 153 of yuca and 6 manzanas of rice. In Region II alone, there are PROCAMPO farm development centers and five subcenters.

List of the Top 30 Dairy Producers With Comparative Statistics
for 1980 With the Week of 16-22 February 1981

	Week of 16-22 February 1981	Week of 18-24 February 1980
INRA*--Leon G-4-1	15,133.00	6,143.00
INRA--Mag. El Charco	14,957.00	13,089.00
INRA--Mag. El Tamagaz	10,249.00	5,239.00
INRA--Mag. El Paraiso	6,190.00	2,966.00
INRA--Mag. Escobillal	6,140.00	2,841.00
Com. Olga de Baltodano	4,066.00	3,137.00
X Nardo Sequeira	3,699.00	54.00
X Abraham Sotelo	3,656.00	608.00
INRA--Hga. Sta. Rita	3,516.00	1,736.00
INRA--Hga. Sn. Antonio	3,281.00	1,725.00
INRA--Hga. Sn. Masili	3,219.00	1,460.00
X Norma Gomez	2,813.00	--
Gan. Agricola Indus.	2,586.00	--
INRA--Rivas Nahualapa	2,253.00	--
Lolita de Monterrey	2,207.00	2,186.00
Omar Moncado	2,201.00	2,115.00
X Eduardo Lopez	2,175.00	--
Jorge Icaza	2,027.00	2,837.00
Anita Hollmann	2,841.00	3,072.00
Hno. Rafael Revedo	1,815.00	2,080.00
INRA--Leon, Buenos Aires	1,786.00	--
INRA--Hga. Sta. Clara	1,766.00	2,206.00
MONISA	1,771.00	1,736.00
Federico Hollmann	1,708.00	1,430.00
PEGROSA	1,596.00	2,822.00
Inmuebles y Gan.	1,480.00	466.00
Alba Pasquier	1,398.00	1,090.00
Agro. Sn. Fedefonso	1,287.00	1,149.00
X Roger Sequeira	1,275.00	--

*INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform]

Information provided by the MIDINRA Publicity and Press Office.

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OIL INVESTMENT IN GUARICO--The minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Berti, stated in an address at the Plains States Governors' Convention, that, over the next 5 years, the oil companies CORPOVEN and MENEVEN would be investing over 1 billion bolivares in the state of Guarico. The explanation for this investment given by the high-ranking official indicates that in Guarico and other parts of the country in which oil exploration and development plans are to be carried out, there will not be a repetition of unfortunate experiences such as those on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo. This very year, CORPOVEN will invest 236 million bolivares in oil activities in Guarico; while, during the course of the Sixth Plan of the Nation, that subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum will invest as much as 735 million, which will be the largest sum allocated to Guarico. MENEVEN, the other operating company with activity in Guarico, has plans involving 345 million bolivares for the same activity. Minister Calderon Berti said: "Apart from engaging in its own activities, the national oil industry will contribute total development programs and, in this connection, the subsidiaries of Venezuelan Petroleum have received instructions to cooperate with the communities, and not repeat the oil history of the past." According to Minister Calderon Berti, the new oil activities will become a factor for the nation's development, and not a mere agent for the country's revenue. The Guarico communities will have highways, bridges and public works as a result of the oil investments announced by Humberto Calderon Berti. While Minister Humberto Calderon Berti was the spokesman for this information in Guarico, LAGOVEN, another subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, announced a study on air quality and meteorological conditions in southern Monagas. This study is one of the environmental programs being conducted by that operating entity prior to the development of the Orinoco Petroleum Belt. The study will be made through the Venezuelan Petroleum Technological Institute, and will lead to the ascertaining of the air quality and meteorological conditions in the area, through the establishment of four meteorological stations which will be located at the wells, opposite Ciudad Guayana; at Uracon, in the vicinity of the town of Tembaldor; at Campo Morichal, currently being operated by LAGOVEN; and near the town of Soledad, in southern Anzoategui. This environmental research will provide opinions on the environmental impact that oil development will cause. [Text] [Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 7] 2909

SOVIET LABOR LEADERS IN GUAYANA--Puerto Ordaz, 8 April--The chairman of the Central Council of Metalworkers Unions of the USSR participated in a seminar with labor leaders of the metallurgical industry in this town. He is engineer Ivan Kostyukov who was accompanied by Vladimir Kleeberg, from that labor federation's international

department. The seminar was attended by Jose Mollegas, chairman of FETRAMETAL [Federation of Metalworkers], and Deputy Angel Zerpa Mirabal, chairman of FETRABOLIVAR [Bolivar State Workers Federation], as well as representatives from various unions included in these two federations. Engineer Kostyukov stated that the steel industry in his country produces 150 million tons per year, proving that the individual is not wasting his time, but using production to strengthen the economy and keep it stable. At the present time, the workers have received a 20.2 percent raise in their wages, "and this does not involve a rise in the cost of living, because those problems do not exist in the Soviet Union, in view of the programming that is done every 5 years to stabilize that economy." He gave as an example the fact that the same price has been paid for mass transportation since 1930. Over 350,000 dwellings, hospitals and nursing homes, so that the workers can rest after their daily work schedules, and countless social benefits, allow for greater production. The construction of housing for Russian workers means that, according to the 5-year plan, at least 11 million benefit from the scheduled programs; and, of course, the workers have direct participation in the decisions that are made. In the USSR, the workers are retired at the age of 50 and, in a special way, they continue to receive the benefits that they have accrued in accordance with the collective contracts. Women play a very important role in the iron and steel industry, comprising 15 percent of its personnel. Engineer Kostyukov remarked that all the houses of culture and sports centers belong to the labor unions, and at least 300,000 children benefit from them during their free time. In response to a question relating to the Polish problem, engineer Kostyukov said that the economic situation in Poland is not the most desirable. "There was great disorder, and they wanted to ask for more than was produced. In any event, the Russian labor unions are in constant contact with the Poles, and we hope that the situation will become normal, so that labor peace and calm will return to that country again." [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Apr 81 Sec 2 p 26] 2909

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